The Columbian

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—An All-wise Providence has permitted you to assemble under circumstances demanding profound gratitude to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. Our acknowledgments are first due to Him whose hand has not grown weary in showering blessings in profusion upon the people in every department of industry, and crowning their toil with richest rewards.

The circumstances under which you commence the duties of the present session are, indeed, auspicious; and at no former period in our history has there been greater cause for felicitation upon the inestimable blessings we enjoy, and the happy and prosperous condition of our great and growing Commonwealth.

The meeting of the General Assembly is always a matter of deep interest to the people, and perhaps never more so than now, when an unusual amount of necessary general legislation will occupy your attention, and questions of the highest importance are to be discussed and determined upon. I sincerely trust your industry and faithfulness in the performance of the important work before you, will win you the proud title of "the working Legislature."

Amid such circumstances our attention should be directed to a careful review of all the most important and essential interests of the State; and in the exercise of that discretion which the Constitution has confided to the Executive, I proceed to communicate such information, and to recommend to your consideration such measures as are deemed necessary and expedient.

As first in order and most important, I will present a carefully prepared and precise statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

It affords me pleasure to congratulate the people upon the satisfactory condition of the Treasury. Every demand upon it for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public debt materially reduced, which has inspired such public confidence in the securities of the Commonwealth as to cause them to command the highest premiums in the market. The operations of this department will be presented to you more fully and in detail in the reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1870:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1869		$1,409,162 49
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870		6,236,603 24
Total in Treasury during year ending November 30, 1870		$7,737,465 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending November 30, 1870	$2,861,831 09	
Loans, etc., redeemed	1,732,579 05	
Interest on loans	4,842,811 77	
Total		9,431,522 91
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1870		$1,302,942 82

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt due on November 30, 1869, was		$32,814,550 95
Deduct amt. redeemed by Sinking Fund Commissioners during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870	$1,694,321 31	
Amount redeemed by Treasurer during the same time	10,557 74	
Total		1,702,879 05
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1870		$31,111,661 90

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, November 30, 1870:

Funded debt, viz:

Amount of over-due loans	$ 707,662 33
Amount payable 1871, interest 6 per cent	2,749,250 00
Amount payable in 1872, interest 6 per cent	4,731,300 00
Amount payable in 1875, interest 5 per cent	92,850 00
Amount payable in 1877, interest 6 per cent	7,190,550 00
Amount payable in 1877, interest 5 per cent	3,377,700 00
Amount payable in 1879, interest 5 per cent	395,000 00
Amount payable in 1879, interest 6 per cent	950,000 00
Amount payable in 1882, interest 5 per cent	1,138,550 00
Amount payable in 1882, interest 6½ per cent	112,000 00
Amount payable in 1882, interest 6 per cent	9,273,600 00
	$30,967,763 33

Unfunded debt, viz:

Relief notes in circulation	$96,382 00
Interest certificates outstanding	13,080 52
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 88
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67
	113,901 57
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1870, as above stated	$31,111,661 90

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the fifteenth day of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was *thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents.* Since then, and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of *six million five hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents* has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1870, is *one million seven hundred and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and five cents.*

The average reduction per annum, for the last four years, is *one million six hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.*

In view of the fact that prior to the first of July, 1872, nearly eight million dollars of the public debt will be due, and in order that the Commonwealth may continue to meet all its obligations promptly at maturity, I recommend that such provision be made by the Legislature, as will authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell all the assets that may be in their possession, and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the debt; or, at the option of the holders, to exchange them for the outstanding bonds of the Commonwealth.

The indebtedness of the State might be paid in the following manner: As already shown, it was, on November 30, 1870, about thirty-one million dollars, from which amount, if the said assets, $9,500,000, be deducted, there would remain unpaid $21,500,000. After which, estimating the revenues and expenditures to continue as at present, the entire liabilities of the State could be liquidated in about eight years.

If this mode of paying the State debt should be regarded as unnecessarily rapid and oppressive, then a movement to revise and modify taxation may meet with much more general favor. Our debt is now held firmly by those to whom it is a great benefit to have so secure an investment. A certain reduction of one million dollars per annum on it would, perhaps, be more satisfactory to them and to the people, than to strive to pay it off so hastily. In an endeavor to force things under the present mode of taxation, there is great danger of driving capital away from our manufacturing centres. The landholder has been exempted from taxes on his land for State purposes, and the burden shifted on the active, energetic and enterprising portions of the community, who have always had their full share to bear. The farmer is at ease, and runs no risk; whilst the business man, merchant and manufacturer are the motive power of the community upon which the farmer himself must, in a great measure, depend for a realization of his industry. A more liberal policy towards those engaged in mercantile, manufacturing, railroad and mining pursuits should be adopted. Unless these interests are fostered and kept in full operation, all classes of the people will suffer. They are the very life-blood of the State, and should not, in any way, be chilled or impeded, by over burdening them with taxation for the immediate payment of the entire State liabilities.

The foregoing recommendations, in my opinion, embrace the true policy of the Commonwealth, and if adopted, will, doubtless, receive a hearty response and endorsement from the people. The tax-payers demand that all their social, industrial, commercial and financial operations shall be relieved from the burdens of any more taxation than may be necessary for the gradual payment of the debt, as is last above indicated, and to defray the frugal expenses of the administration of the government. Economy and reform should no longer be advocated as flittering generalities, or mere abstractions without meaning or intent, but as vital, living realities.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Four years' experience as an executive officer has given me abundant opportunity for careful observation upon the workings of our fundamental law, and the legislation of the State. This experience has strongly impressed me that there should be a thorough revision of the State Constitution, with such amendments as the wisdom of a convention assembled for that purpose would undoubtedly suggest, and an enlightened public sentiment demand.

The authority for holding such convention is found in the second section of the ninth article of the Constitution, and is declared in these words: "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

The last convention for this purpose was held in 1838. During the thirty-two years which have since elapsed, sundry amendments have been made by joint resolutions of the General Assembly, and in compliance with the tenth article of the Constitution were approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State. The most important were those of 1850, making the judges of the courts elective; of 1857, creating a Sinking Fund, regulating the public debt and legislative districts; and of 1864, conferring the right of suffrage upon those engaged in the military service of the State or Nation, and imposing sundry restraints on the power of the Legislature. These amendments, though important and valuable, give an incongruous and sort of patch-work character to the Constitution, and are not consonant with the requirements of the times.

This is a progressive period, and our State has outgrown its fundamental law. That law should, therefore, be made to keep pace with the age in which we live. The existing Constitution, including the amendments of 1857 and 1864, impose many wholesome restrictions on the power and jurisdiction of the Legislature; but experience has demonstrated their inadequacy to protect the people against the evils intended to be remedied, and especially those of corporate power, and of special and local legislation. The pamphlet laws for the last four years show that the general laws for each session made only about one hundred pages, whilst the local and special legislation for the same period amounted annually to about thirteen hundred and fifty. The resulting evils are manifold and aggravated; and prominent among the reasons and suggestions why a remedy should be applied, I respectfully submit the following:

First.—Different systems of laws for roads, bridges, schools, elections, poor-houses and many other things, are enacted for the several counties, townships and boroughs, on subjects which ought to be regulated by general laws operating uniformly upon all.

Second.—It is impossible for citizens, judges of the courts, or members of the legal profession, to acquire or retain an accurate knowledge of the varying systems of laws in their respective districts; and frequently on removal from one county to another, our people find themselves under almost entirely different codes.

Third.—Practically, the whole theory of our Constitution and government is subverted and destroyed by the present system of local enactments. Representative government is based on the idea that the laws shall be framed by, and be the result of, the collective wisdom of the people's representatives. But what are the actual facts? The minds and efforts of the members are so wholly absorbed by private and local bills that it is almost impossible to get a general or public act considered or passed. The special and local bills are usually drawn by the member representing the locality, or by some one from the district interested in the proposed law. By what is called courtesy, it is considered a breach of etiquette for any member of the Senate or House to interfere with or oppose a merely private or local bill of any other member. The result is, the bills are passed as originally prepared, without examination or comparison of views,—often crude and ill-digested, and without regard to constitutional requirements, or sound public policy. Some of the worst of these hasty and badly considered enactments are arrested every year by Executive interposition; but in the nature of the case, the veto at best can only be made a partial restraint upon the evil; and nothing can eradicate it short of constitutional prohibition.

Fourth.—Special legislation is the great and impure fountain of corruption, private speculations and public wrongs. It has become a reproach to republican government, and is one of the most alarming evils of the times. Judicious amendments to the Constitution would arrest and destroy the growing evil; and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to co-operate in all lawful measures to effect so desirable a consummation. In the enactment of laws a radical change is demanded. Every bill presented for adoption should be read, at least once in full, and the yeas and nays be recorded on its final passage.

Fifth.—It is important that the State Constitution should be made to conform to the Constitution of the United States as recently amended.

Sixth.—The subject of minority representation is now much agitated, and is receiving a large share of consideration among thoughtful and considerate men. It embraces problems of great political importance, and its manifest justice commends it to public favor. Whilst some of the objects it proposes might be obtained by legislative enactments, the general principles involved are so elementary and radical, they should, if adopted, be incorporated into the fundamental law.

Seventh.—The members of the General Assembly should be increased in number.

Eighth.—There should be a fundamental limitation to the powers of corporations.

Ninth.—There is absolute necessity for greater security for the public funds and for their proper distribution.

Tenth.—The State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, and a Lieutenant Governor, the latter to preside over the Senate, and perform the duties of Governor, in case of his absence, sickness or death, should be elected by the people. The Attorney General, Secretary of State, and the Adjutant General should, for obvious reasons, continue to be appointed by the Governor.

Eleventh.—The day for holding the annual elections could, with great propriety, be changed from the second Tuesday in October to the same day in November on which nearly all the surrounding States now hold theirs. This would dispense with one election every fourth year, and prevent invasion from other States for the purpose of interfering with our elections, as the citizens of each State would be occupied with their own. The season, too, would be more satisfactory to the people of the agricultural districts, as it would not interfere with the harvesting of their corn and other summer productions.

The necessity for constitutional reform is appreciated and admitted by all who have reflected upon the subject, and without distinction of party, the press has been out-spoken, and has almost unanimously sanctioned the calling, at an early day, of a constitutional convention.

For these reasons, and many others equally important which might be enumerated, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature make provision for a convention to thoroughly revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The commissioners to revise the statutes have completed their work. The entire laws of the Commonwealth, including those of British origin, except such as relate to crime, have been revised, collated and systematically arranged in a volume of less than three hundred pages, or about one-third the size of Purdon's Digest. Our laws are the accretions of one hundred and seventy years. Many of them are incongruous and disjointed enactments, which have been increasing, from time to time by fragmentary legislation, without any attempt at system, logical arrangement, or conciseness of language. From the examination I have been able to give the revision, I am satisfied that in the discharge of their duty, the commissioners have exercised great diligence, ability and a conscientious desire for its successful accomplishment. It cannot be presumed that a work of such magnitude is perfect in every particular; and how far it may answer the purpose for which it was undertaken, remains to be determined. That it is an improvement upon what it is intended to supply there is no room for doubt. It adheres in the main to the text of existing laws, with occasional changes to meet present demands, but which were not needed when they were first enacted, and also additional provisions which the progress of the age requires. The work, as presented, might properly be adopted, without material changes, making it the basis for such amendments as time and necessity may suggest, or as may be recommended by the joint committee to which it was referred for examination by the Legislature of last year. It will be seen that some of its provisions have been framed with a view to throw much of our special legislation into the courts where it may be disposed of with less inconvenience to interested parties, and a great saving in our annual expenditures.

WRITS OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL CASES.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed, entitled "An Act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter." The first section provides that a writ of error "shall be of right, and may be sued out upon the oath of the defendant or defendants, *as in civil cases.*"

The second section makes it the duty of the judges of the Supreme Court, in all such cases, to review both the law and the evidence.

Before this enactment the law required the defendant to allege that some error had been committed by the court on the trial, and to show cause, within thirty days, why the writ of error could be granted; but this law gives a writ, whether any error is alleged or not, and allows the defendant seven years in which to issue it, *according to the practice in civil cases.* Heretofore the Executive did not ordinarily issue the warrant for execution of any criminal until the expiration of the thirty days within which he was permitted to apply for his writ of error. That limitation of thirty days being now virtually repealed, and seven years substituted therefor, is it expected the warrant shall be withheld for the seven years? If not, when may it properly issue? And if issued at any time within the seven years, may not the criminal supersede it at any time he pleases by his writ of error? And may it not be reasonably expected that this will be the practical result in every such case? This would seem like trifling with very serious matters; and I respectfully submit whether the act of last session should not be repealed, or very materially modified, without delay. In my message of 10th February, 1870, returning the bill with my objections, I gave sundry reasons why it should not be approved, and the views therein expressed remain unchanged; and the Supreme Court of the State, in the recent Sheppe case, express their opinion of this enactment, as follows:

"It is not improper before closing to say a few words in reference to the act of 1870, to draw attention to some of its defects, and to the radical change in our criminal jurisprudence it will produce. It was passed for this case, but owing to the Governor's veto it came too late. It is another evidence that laws which are the offspring of feeling are seldom wisely framed. It commands this court to review the *evidence* and to determine whether the ingredients to constitute murder in the first degree were proved to exist; and yet in forgetfulness of the former law, it provides no means to *take, preserve* and *bring up* the *evidence.* This, the first attempt to act under it, proves its inefficiency, the judge below returning to our *certiorari* that he was not able to make the return of the evidence. He is not bound by law to take the testimony or to certify to it. A bill of exceptions brings up only so much of the evidence as may be required to explain the point of law contained in the bill.

"The effect of this law seems not to have excited attention. It has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and certainty of punishment, and left to the felon both the hope and a door of escape, not only from the law's delay, but by prison breach, and all the various means of avoiding retributive justice. At this moment, two cases occur to my memory of convictions of murder in Allegheny county, delayed by dilatory motions, where the prison doors opened by unknown means, and the prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law—though like Probst he may have murdered a whole family—take out his writ of error, without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under sentence, or stepping upon the trap of the gallows, with cause, or without it, and suspend his case until the next term of the Supreme Court. No one could condemn him, if the death warrant not preventing, he should wait till the term of the Supreme Court be passed, and then take out his writ of error to delay the execution of his sentence for a whole year. That only security to the public, the examination of the case and allowance of the writ for cause, is repealed."

APPORTIONMENT

The important duty devolves upon you to apportion, in accordance with the last census, the representation to the General Assembly and to Congress. This will be among the most laborious and difficult work of the session. In its performance, it is presumed and trusted that you will be guided and governed by a strict sense of justice and impartiality to all parties and to every district in the State, so that no well-founded reason be given for complaint or censure.

Under the laws of the State it is made the duty of the county commissioners of the respective counties to make returns to the Governor of the septennial enumeration of taxables on or before the first Tuesday of December. Not one-fourth of these returns have yet been received, although the attention of the commissioners was invited to the subject by special circular from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. As soon as the returns come to hand, the necessary abstracts will be made out and forwarded to the Legislature.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools shows that there are now within the State, 2,002 school districts; 14,212 schools; 2,802 graded schools; 15,100 directors; 79 county and other superintendents; 17,612 teachers, and 828,891 pupils. This is an increase over the preceding year of 31 districts; 276 schools; 147 graded schools; 200 directors; 3 superintendents; 470 teachers, and 13,138 pupils.

The cost of tuition for the past year, was $3,715,475 81; building, purchasing and renting school houses, $2,765,044-34; contingencies, $1,165,226 05; other expenditures, $95,475; making a total of $7,771,761 20. Estimated value of school property, $15,837,183. Average salary of male teachers, $40 65 per month; length of school term, 6.06 months; and the cost per month of each pupil, 98 cents.

In addition to the above, five Normal schools are recognized by the State. These are intended specially to instruct in the art of teaching, and to furnish suitable teachers for the common schools. The many highly qualified instructors that have graduated therein, afford a sufficient assurance of their success and usefulness. They have aided materially in the rapid advancement of our general and widely approved educational system. Since their recognition, 12,390 students have been received into them: and 2,675 are now enrolled. There are 66 professors and tutors. The libraries contain 8,135 volumes. The buildings and grounds are valued at $364,667; and the furniture and apparatus at $75,000.

Besides the schools that receive legislative support, there are in the State 691 private schools, seminaries and academies, employing 848 teachers and having 21,815 students. The estimated value of their property is $600,000, and the annual amount received for tuition $480,000. There are also thirteen colleges, with 157 professors and tutors, and 2,805 students enrolled. They own much valuable property, and their libraries number 95,000 volumes.

These statistics will, doubtless, prove interesting to all who peruse them, and those relating to the common schools merit the especial attention of the Legislature. The prosperity and happiness of all communities depend, more than anything else, upon their general intelligence. Idleness, immorality, crime and poverty abound most where ignorance prevails. The greatest wealth a people can possess, and the highest political freedom and power they can attain, are based upon and derived from a sound and generous education. Freedom from the many evils that disturb the peace of society; social harmony; good and healthful government; and all the multiform blessings that conspire to produce human happiness, are its legitimate fruits. Money judiciously expended by any community for the mental training of its youth, cannot be lost; it will not fail to return in due time, bearing a liberal interest. The admirable workings of our Pennsylvania school system are everywhere admitted, and its great success is chiefly owing to the generosity of the Legislature by which it has been so kindly and so beneficently nurtured, and it is sincerely to be trusted that it will never weary in this praiseworthy work, which has thus far been so well accomplished and so abundantly rewarded.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for the year terminating May 31, 1870.

Since the first organization of these schools the whole number of children admitted is 5,053. And during the same period, the discharges, including deaths, amount to 1,524, leaving 3,529 in the schools at the close of the year; of whom 2,137 are in "graded," and 793 in "primary schools," and 599 in "Homes."

During the year terminating May 31, 1871, 193 of these will be discharged on *age;* in 1872, 377; in '73, 599; in '74, 616; in '75, 646; '76, 602; in '77, 581; in '78, 410; in '79, 291; and in '80, the remainder, 171. From this statement it will be seen that all the children now in the schools, on reaching the age of sixteen, will be discharged in ten years on *age* alone. The reinforcements to the schools will hereafter consist only of children born prior to January 1, 1866; consequently all who may hereafter be admitted must come in during the next ten years, and they will be more than absorbed by the discharges on *order.* The number discharged this year, on age, is 400, and on order, 250, and 15 have died, making in all, 665. Should the rapidity of the discharges on order continue in anything like the ratio of the present year, it will not require more than five years to exhaust the greater portion of the schools, and the children remaining in them will from time to time have to be concentrated in a few of the schools which shall be deemed the best to close up the concern.

The expenditures of the system for the school year ending May 31, 1870, are as follows, viz:

For education and maintenance of children in advanced schools	$283,840 67
For education and maintenance of children in primary schools	181,475 98
For education and maintenance of children in homes	65,366 42
For clothing, stores, making, mending, &c.	33,091 75
For partial relief of 13 children, at $80 each	320 00
For general expenses	9,190 00
Total expenses	511,120 42
Total appropriations	494,700 00
Balance	$16,420 42

The sum appropriated is for the amount estimated by the Superintendent in his report of 1869, but owing to the extreme pressure of the guardians and relatives of many indigent and suffering applicants, the Superintendent, with my consent, admitted a larger number of children than he originally estimated for; the balance, as above stated has, for this reason, necessarily and unavoidably accrued.

Under an act, entitled "An Act to provide means for the establishing a soldiers' orphans' school in each State Normal school district in this Commonwealth, now destitute thereof," approved April 15, 1867, and a supplement thereto, approved March 25, 1868, the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars was advanced out of the State Treasury as a loan to five institutions. These being fully established, are re-paying this loan at the rate of five per cent. quarterly, as specified in the act. Sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars of this loan remained unpaid on May 31, 1870, and owing to the change of the form of settlements which, by law, went into operation at that time, it was, unexpectedly to the Superintendent, deducted from the appropriation by the accounting officers, and consequently bills for education and maintenance for that sum and the above balance remain unpaid. No special appropriation for this amount is asked; but all that is required is the passage of a joint resolution, authorizing its payment from the sum appropriated for the expenses of the current year, which, in consequence of a reduction in prices, I am informed will exceed them to about the amount of the said balance.

The early passage of such a resolution is necessary, because the institutions to which the money is due cannot afford to wait long for it without serious inconvenience. Provision should also be made by the Legislature that, as the said sum of $16,800 is repaid in quarterly instalments by institutions from which it is due, it shall be applied to the reimbursement of the fund appropriated for the advances thus made.

The Superintendent estimates the expenditures for education, maintenance, clothing, &c., of 3,600 children, during the year terminating May 31, 1872, at $500,000. After a careful examination, I find it correct, and respectfully request an appropriation for that amount. This estimate will, it is believed, enable the Superintendent to admit all proper applicants. It is $20,000 less than the appropriation for the current year, and it is confidently anticipated that hereafter each succeeding estimate for annual expenses will be much more largely decreased.

I have personally visited, inspected and examined quite a number of these schools since the adjournment of the last Legislature; and I do not hesitate to pronounce most of them superior, in all respects, to any other institutions of a similar character in the country. The supervision of the Superintendent and the male and female inspectors has been exceedingly faithful and effective; and those having the schools in charge, with but few exceptions, have displayed a devotion to their duties, and to the interests of the children, as unexceptionable as if dictated by the purest parental affection.

The sanitary condition of these children is one of the most remarkable features of the schools. During the five years they have been in operation, out of 5,053 children, only seventy-one have died, which is but a little over one and four-tenths per cent. of the entire number for the whole time, or less than three-tenths of one per cent. per annum. These facts are incontestible evidences of the care and attention that have been bestowed upon these institutions.

The establishment of these schools, and the liberal encouragement and support they have received, have met the approval and admiration not only of the other States of the Union, but of the entire civilized world. Philanthropists and statesmen from foreign nations are constantly making inquiries concerning the laws governing and directing the operations of our soldiers' orphans' schools, their management and the results, and give frequent assurances of unqualified commendation.

The foregoing exhibit is, I trust, sufficiently satisfactory to prompt a continuance of the generous patronage already extended to an institution unsurpassed by any other of the kind in usefulness. Its benefits extend beyond the mere shelter, clothing, feeding and education of the sons and daughters of our heroic dead. In generations far remote its influences will stimulate to deeds of patriotic ardor and heroism. Hereafter the defenders of our country will not falter when they reflect that should they fall, they have in the Commonwealth a parental protector of their beloved ones, who otherwise would be left desolate and neglected. The State has abundant cause to rejoice in what it has done for its soldiers' orphans, and to be proud of these schools, which now constitute the brightest jewels that adorn its crown of glory.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution appears to be gradually accomplishing the objects for which it has been liberally endowed by the State. It has about sixty students who are instructed, not only in the ordinary branches of literature and science, but in all the field operations necessary for a thorough agricultural education.

The Experimental Farms, established under the supervision of the officers, have thus far answered their expectations. The experiments therein are carefully recorded; every incident of cultivation, the nature of the seed committed to the soil, its inception, growth, progress and results, together with the conducing causes, being accurately noted. The publication of these observations, made in different parts of the State, with various climates and soil, under the guidance of skilled agriculturalists, will impart valuable lessons for the benefit of the practical farmer, and, doubtless, be the means of establishing a "Science of Agriculture," having its foundation in the wisdom of experience. The report of the trustees furnishes a full description of the educational and financial condition of the college, together with the progress and results of the Experimental Farms during the year just ended.

MILITARY.

Your attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Adjutant General, for the details of the transactions of his department during the past year. The necessity of a military power in the State, subordinate and auxiliary to the civil authorities, has been so fully discussed, and so generally admitted, as to render any argument on the subject entirely superfluous. It is admitted, on all hands, that a thoroughly organized and well disciplined military force contributes essentially to the maintenance of the peace and good order of society, and to the security of the persons and property of citizens. It has been my desire and aim to constitute such a force, to aid the civil authorities, should an emergency arise, in the suppression of public tumult or disorder. This has been effected more successfully than was at first anticipated. In 1866, there were but eight volunteer companies in the State; at the close of 1869, there were one hundred and eighty-four; to which number one hundred and fifty-eight companies were added last year. In the meantime, thirty have been disbanded, leaving three hundred and eleven organized and active military companies, now recognized by act of the Legislature, as the "National Guard of Pennsylvania."

From the company organizations fourteen regiments and five battalions have been formed. Whilst I am not disposed to encourage regimental organizations of cavalry or artillery, they being unnecessarily large and expensive, I regard separate or independent troops and batteries of these branches of the service, attached to brigades or divisions, as highly important.

The quota of arms due Pennsylvania has been drawn from the General Government. This amounted to forty-five hundred breach-loading rifle-muskets and accoutrements, with a proportionate supply of the proper ammunition. These have been distributed, as provided by the fifty-seventh section of act of May 4, 1864, in such manner as in my judgment "will most effectually subserve the military interests and necessities of the Commonwealth."

As heretofore stated, all the State military departments created during the war have been merged into that of the Adjutant General. That department is now the depository of all our military records, the importance and value of which are constantly indicated by the daily applications of officials of the General and different State governments, of attorneys and agents, of soldiers themselves, or their representatives, for certificates and exemplifications. The Adjutant General is also the responsible custodian of all the military property belonging to the Commonwealth. I, therefore, recommend that his department receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and the continuation of such appropriations as may be required for its efficient administration.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Legislature, in 1864, passed an act authorizing the Governor "to appoint some competent person to prepare a military history of Pennsylvania volunteers and militia," who had been or might thereafter be in the field during the war of the rebellion. In conformity therewith, my predecessor appointed Samuel P. Bates, Esq., to perform "this difficult and responsible undertaking." He commenced the task with zeal and industry, and has prosecuted it with ability. The work has proved to be far more extensive, and required a much greater amount of labor and research than was at first contemplated. Four large royal octavo volumes, handsomely printed and substantially bound, have been produced, and the fifth, and last volume, will be completed before the first of June next. The book, itself, affords the best commentary or criticism of the manner in which the author has discharged his duties. It puts in concise form and perpetuates the most important portion of our history, which otherwise would have been forever lost. Hereafter it will be invaluable to the Commonwealth.

RIGHTS OF FRENCH CITIZENS.

By the seventh article of a Consular Convention between France and the United States, signed February 23, 1853 it was stipulated that the citizens of the respective countries should mutually have the same rights to hold real and personal estate, and to enjoy and transmit the same. My attention has been invited to this subject by a letter from Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, dated May 9, 1870, enclosing a copy of a communication from the Minister of France to the United States, resident at Washington. That letter, accompanied by said seventh article, and a copy of my reply thereto, (marked A and B,) are herewith submitted to the Legislature for information, and with the recommendation that the subject be carefully considered, and such action taken thereon as will make the statutes of the State conform to our obligations under the provisions of said convention.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

On the first of July, 1870, an act of Congress was passed amendatory to the act, entitled "An Act to establish and protect National cemeteries," approved February 22, 1867. The object of these laws is to place under the National Government the management and preservation of these cemeteries, and to secure the consent of the several States in which they are located. This consent has already been given as to the cemetery at Gettysburg, by the act approved April 11th, 1868; and the National authorities now ask for the same action by the State as to the cemeteries at Glenwood, Lebanon, Mount Moriah, Odd Fellows' and Woodland, in Philadelphia; and also those at Harrisburg, Pittsburg and York.

Copies of a communication on this subject, from the Secretary of War, and of the act of July 1, 1870, (marked C and D,) are herewith transmitted, with the recommendation that the consent of the State be given, in compliance with the laws of the United States.

The objections heretofore existing to the payment of the appropriation for the use of the Antietam cemetery having been removed, the sum appropriated has been paid over to the treasurer.

IMMIGRATION.

In accordance with a requst to that effect, I submit, for your consideration, a copy of the proceedings of the National Immigration Convention, (marked "E,") which was called by the Governors of the Western States, and was largely attended, at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 23d of November, last. The main object of the convention, it appears, was the adoption of such resolutions as might induce different States of the Union to importune Congress to enact such laws as would afford immigrants, while *in transitu* from other lands, and upon their arrival in this country, protection against the abuses to which they are notoriously subjected. As the encouragement of immigration, of a useful character, has always been the approved policy of our government, the object as presented, is regarded as deserving of your attention.

THE MILFORD AND MATAMORAS RAILROAD.

About the close of the last session of the Legislature an act was passed and approved, entitled "A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company." The fourth section of this enactment seems to have been intended to take from the State, and give to the company, the ten thousand dollars bonus, paid into the State Treasury annually by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, under the fifth section of the act of 25th March, 1846. Soon after the adjournment, my attention was directed to the subject, and to guard against loss I caused the Attorney General to give notice to the New York and Erie Railroad Company that the State would look to that corporation for the payment of the annual bonus, as heretofore, notwithstanding the passage of the supplement referred to. I regard the latter as having been enacted and approved through inadvertance, in the hurry of a closing session, and as hasty and inconsiderate legislation, at variance with the settled policy of the State, and highly prejudicial to the public interests; and I therefore earnestly recommend its immediate repeal, or at least so much of it as relates to the bonus.

TELEGRAPH LINES AND RAILROADS.

The question of the assumption of the control of the telegraph lines, and the chartering of railroad companies within the State by the General Government, was partially considered by the Legislature at its last session, and is now receiving considerable attention. Regarding the subject as one of vast importance, involving the sovereign power of the State, the interests of corporations that are enfranchised by it, and of our citizens who have investments in stocks and bonds amounting to many millions of dollars, I most earnestly invite your serious examination of it, and your early action thereon.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A reliable geological and mineralogical survey would be of incalculable value to the State. Without it we have indefinite ideas of our vast undeveloped mineral wealth, and the expense attending it would be utterly insignificant when compared with the beneficial results. We are, at present, without even a reliable map to indicate the locality, character and resources of our mineral regions. And as good maps are the basis of all useful research in every department of science and the arts, especially in the practical sciences of geology and metallurgy, the first step toward a geological survey is to obtain as correct a map as possible, if not of the entire State, at least of such parts thereof as are of the most importance to be studied geologically. This will be a work of labor and time, and can only be accomplished successfully by triangulating each county separately, and from the county maps thus acquired, constructing a complete and accurate map of the whole State. It is neither wise nor just policy to delay this work because it may be more perfectly effected at some future time. There can be no such thing as a final geological report. New development in mineral resources, as well as additional acquirements in scientific knowledge, will constantly be made as long as the world exists.

The general voice of the business community and land ownership of the State demands this survey. It is especially called for by the oil regions, newly discovered coal fields, and by the iron, manufacturing and railroad interests. Large portions of the State remain, to a great extent, unstudied by scientific and practical men. The old survey of 1836-40 did a good work, but it is of little value now, except in a few localities. Since it was made, wonderful discoveries have taken place, and problems of structure and deposit still remain unsolved, doubtless involving many millions of dollars in value. Then, many of the back counties were comparatively unsettled, and scarcely any openings were made in our mineral districts, except in the anthracite coal basins and around Pittsburg. Now, the State is full of trial shafts and private explorations; extensive forests have been cleared; roads penetrated what where inaccessible regions; railways traverse whole counties with instrumental field work; many thousands of oil and salt wells have been bored; valuable mines put in working order; the population has advanced in intelligence and grown more observant and enterprising, and the skill of the geologist, metallurgist and surveyor has reached a higher degree of perfection.

Posterity has its claims upon us; and it should be considered that whatever is done for the present generation is so much accomplished for the generation that may follow. One important function of a geological survey is to preserve knowledge for future use. Science is cumulative, and its advances are slow. It must collect many facts before it arrives at true conclusions. For want of a proper bureau of statistics, and a corps of observation and publication to collate and relate the facts of our geology and mineralogy as they have appeared, the State has already suffered severely. Much valuable information has been lost, never to be recovered; and but little certain knowledge of past mining, and other scientific operations, has been preserved to govern and assist the future engineer. The sooner, therefore, in my opinion, a geological survey is authorized, the better will it be for the prospective interests of the State, as well as for its present necessities.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Under the requirements of an act, approved April 24, 1869, I appointed five commissioners to constitute a Board of Public Charities, who, at all times, have full power to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State; and at least once in every year visit all such as are receiving State aid, to examine everything connected with their management, and especially to ascertain whether the funds appropriated to them are economically and judiciously expended. The requisite number of gentlemen, possessing the necessary qualifications, have generously consented to serve on this Board, which is now fully organized, and the objects contemplated are being accomplished. Early during the session their first annual report will be presented for your consideration, which will give a full account of the extent and importance of their philanthropic transactions in behalf of the Commonwealth.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

I am informed that the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg, painted by order of the Legislature, has been completed. As this valuable production is the property of the State, I deem it important that you should appoint a committee, with whom I shall be pleased to co-operate, to take it in charge and prepare a place suitable for its accommodation. This should be made sufficiently capacious, and so arranged as to afford an opportunity for the display of the flags and other relics of interest to the citizens of the States, and to the numerous visitors at the Capital.

DELAWARE BOUNDARY LINE.

The Legislature, at its session of 1869, passed an act, entitled "An Act to settle, determine and locate the southern boundary line of the Commonwealth." In conformity therewith commissioners were appointed to act "in conjunction with like commissioners on the part of the State of Delaware." That State, however, has failed, thus far, to make the necessary appointments. The work, consequently, remains unaccomplished, and the boundary line is not definitely fixed.

Under ordinary circumstances this might not be regarded as important; but when

the office of Canal Commissioner and Auditor General, and was a member of each branch of the General Assembly, having served two terms as Speaker of the House. His last public trust was that of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. He was over sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, and has left behind him an untarnished fame.

Hon. WILLIAM W. WATT, late a member of the Senate, departed his life on the 17th of November last. He had served four successive years as a member of the House of Representatives, and was in the first year of his Senatorial term at the time of his death. He was well-known and highly respected, unassuming in his manners, kind and courteous in his deportment, and in the discharge of his obligations, whether of a public or a private nature, he won the esteem of those who knew him.

The Legislature will, I trust, not fail to take suitable notice of the demise of these two distinguished citizens, who, during their life-time, were so prominent in rendering services for the public welfare.

PARDONS.

Accompanying this communication will be found the report of pardons granted during the past year. Compared with the increase of crime, and the great number of prisoners in the county jails and State penitentiaries, the number is less than that of former years. In exercising clemency toward persons convicted of crime, I have strictly endeavored, under all circumstances, to observe that caution and discretion contemplated in the Constitution, and to impartially administer that merciful prerogative and extend its beneficent protection only for the correction of the errors of criminal jurisprudence, the relief of those who may have been "cruelly" or "excessively" punished, and those around whom cluster mitigations and ameliorating circumstances.

The number of applications for pardon during the past year was twelve hundred and forty, of which sixty-two, or five per cent., were granted.

The commutation of sentences for good behavior in prison, in accordance with the law of 1869, has effected favorable results in the conduct of prisoners, and their keepers find it a great auxiliary in maintaining a wholesome prison discipline. Its beneficial effect will doubtless be manifest in the conduct of those who are released from prison because of its reformatory influences, and it is believed that fewer convicts discharged under it will return to criminal pursuits than under the old system.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The cheerful aspect of national affairs is a subject for congratulation. A prudent and patriotic administration has given to the country the substantial fruition of the victories obtained in the late struggle for freedom and the Republic. The dissevered States have been restored to the Union; peace reigns triumphant through all our dominions; the national credit is established beyond the possibility of successful assault, and returning prosperity abounds in every State and department of the government.

The doctrine of free trade, so beneficial to foreign interests and so inimical to American industry, if carried out to its legitimate results, would soon cause American labor to be absolutely impoverished, reduce the free and happy millions of toilers to the degraded condition of the down-trodden population of Europe, and capital would no longer seek enterprises thus rendered unremunerative. Protection to our products and manufactures, when rightly viewed, is protection to labor against competition from abroad. Labor in the United States commands higher wages than in any other country. Consequently our working men are the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of individual and national wealth, and those nations that have most thoroughly protected it from foreign competition have been most prosperous. During the late war the talismanic influences of protection to our home industries, and upon the labor and capital invested, were obvious in developing and raising them from their paralized condition to the substantial prosperity which has since pervaded the country. And, now, when it has been so transcendently demonstrated, that we are not only able to defend ourselves, but what is equally important, "to depend upon and live upon our own resources;" and when the advocates of free trade are endeavoring to persuade us to adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth;" why should not the wisdom of the government make available the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the good of the people? Why should it not protect American labor, maintain its compensation, give the producer a home market, and develop the unbounded resources of the country. The duty on tea, coffee and tropical productions, and all inquisitorial and other taxation under the revenue laws, except upon luxuries, whisky and other liquors, and tobacco, should be repealed. Fortunately in Pennsylvania there is but little, if any, difference of opinion on the subject of a reasonable protective policy. You cannot legislate upon this subject, but you can, and you should, instruct your Senators, and request your Representatives in Congress, to use their best exertions to preserve us from the baneful influences of free trade, to which the emissaries of Great Britain, are now with syren songs, so anxiously and industriously endeavoring to lure us to destruction.

After a satisfactory adjustment of duties on foreign productions, so as to prevent the possibility of undue competition from abroad, and a thorough revision and modification of our system of internal taxation, a limit may safely be placed to the annual reduction of the National debt, say to fifty million dollars, except when great prosperity should make the treasury over plethoric, and the occasional unexpended balances might be used in the purchase of additional bonds.

The introduction of "Chinese Coolie," or "contract labor," is one of the greatest evils that can befal the toiling millions of our country. Their presence is not only degrading but impoverishing and paralyzing to our patriotic and intelligent workingmen. It is a new species of slavery, equal in all its injurious tendencies to that, the extinguishment of which cost the nation such immense treasures, and so many thousands of valuable lives. It should not be tolerated for a single moment, as its results will virtually be to debase and force our workingmen into unnatural rivalry with the dregs of the Chinese population. Restrictive laws against the importation of this kind of labor, such as would stay its further progress, should be enacted without any unnecessary delay.

The claims against Great Britain for depredations upon the commerce of our citizens, by the piratical steamship Alabama, and other vessels, and the disputed rights of our fishermen in the eastern waters, are yet unsettled. The importance of these issues have caused much bitterness of feeling, and, to a considerable degree, involve the peace and honor of the country. The alleged cruel treatment, by England, of American citizens charged with complicity in some of the fenian movements, equalled only by the historic horrors of Dartmouth and Andersonville, loudly call for the prompt and humane attention of our Government. These three subjects, I am informed, are now under the consideration of the National Administration, whose intention it is to settle them with as little delay as possible, and in such manner as will meet with general acquiescence and approval.

While two heroic nations in Europe have been engaged in deadly strife, shocking to civilization, our country has been but little affected by it in a physical sense. But out sympathies are deeply excited for both people, and in the name of humanity we earnestly hope their differences may soon be satisfactorily adjusted, and peace restored.

I have observed with pleasure that Congress is about to provide, by legislation, for the building up and protection of the commercial marine of our country, and for postal facilities to and from foreign countries by American vessels. These measures should, and no doubt will, receive the approval of the people. It is also gratifying to find the mercantile, manufacturing, railway and other interests of our great commercial city of Philadelphia, moving with vigor, and, I am assured, with success, in providing the means necessary to establish a first-class line of American iron steamships to run between that city and European ports. The Legislature will, no doubt grant liberal franchises to effect a result that will place our Commonwealth in advance of all others, in the construction and use of such vessels for ocean navigation. With the aid and facilities which the National and State Governments may find it their duty and interest to extend, it is hoped that this enterprise will be successful. The construction and maintenance of steamers suitable for the purposes indicated, would consume large amounts of our great staples—iron, steel, coal and lumber—and also give employment to thousands of our mechanics and citizens, and vastly benefit all branches of trade and industry.

All good citizens will rejoice when the last disagreeable vestiges of the recent civil war shall have been obliterated. Since the cessation of open hostilities, the nation has set the whole world a noble example by its unprecedented magnanimity in forgiving the offences and restoring to citizenship the great mass of those who warred against its peace and safety. In this regard, we have been as generous in peace as we have been invincible in war; and now but comparatively few of those who sought to dissever the Union remain as aliens and strangers to its government. The supremacy of the laws has been maintained, and their power is no longer disputed. The passions that excited and protracted deadly strife have subsided, and we are again, practically, a homogeneous people. There are, doubtless, here and there, some disaffected spirits, but their numbers are too few, and their power too insignificant, to give serious cause for uneasiness or alarm. And even towards these, conciliation will be more productive of good results than the avenging force of triumphant power. It is greatly to be desired that universal peace, amity, and national fellowship and brotherhood should again prevail throughout our country. And the time is, I trust, close at hand, when this grand and perfect consummation will be effected by universal amnesty. It would efface the lingering distinctions which are fostered by punishment of the very few for crimes in which very many participated, and remove the last pretext for hostility against a government whose magnanimity is the crowning glory of its power. It will accord with enlightened and progressive civilization, and harmonize with the tested might and grandeur of free institutions. It will present, too, the noblest government of the world's history as impregnable and indissoluble, because founded, without distinction, class, birth or circumstances, upon the virtue and intelligence of all its people.

The employment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the general government, and, if persisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration, and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, "He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature;" and, what is especially pertinent to the case in point, "He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power." The alleged authority for the use of troops, at our State elections, is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," which authorizes United States marshals to call to their assistance, "such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States." But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President, the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully; a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe, and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our republican institutions. At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens; and as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an endorsement of a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been, and are still, competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene, will be, when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted and their aid is lawfully required.

The celebration of the Centennial Birthday of American Independence is exciting much public attention. It will be an important era in the history of the nation. Congress has already agitated the subject, and will, doubtless, soon take action in relation thereto. The place for this great occasion should not be a question of controversy. No other could be so appropriate as Philadelphia. Around the Hall of Independence cluster all the brightest memories of the eventful period to be commemorated. There Congress met; there the historic bell first proclaimed "liberty throughout all the land—unto all the inhabitants thereof;" there the Declaration of Independence was first promulged, and there should be the national celebration of the one hundreth anniversary of the nation's existence.

In conclusion, it is my sincere desire, that we may cultivate the spirit of good will, forbearance, kindness and charity, and unite in constant efforts to promote the public good and general prosperity.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, *Harrisburg, January 4, 1871.*

THE State Legislature is busy preparing for the work of the Session. The Standing Committees of both Houses have been appointed and active business will soon commence. We observe that Mr. BUCKALEW is Chairman of the Senate Committees on Constitutional Reform, Federal Relations, and the Library.

On Wednesday, R. W. MACKEY, of Pittsburg, the Republican candidate, was elected State Treasurer by a strict party vote.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Jan. 13, 1871.

Governor's Message.

While decidedly objecting to the soundness of some of the suggestions of the Message, we nevertheless print it entire. We do this upon the principle that the Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania is the most important official document that can be laid before the people of the State. The best protection that people can afford themselves, is to study closely the interests and wants of their State, as though it were itself a nation. If they do this, adhering firmly to the right as intelligent and honest convictions may lead them, Federal relations can be taken care of at leisure. Those newspapers which publish only abstracts belittle their State thereby, and pay but a poor compliment to the intelligence and patriotism of their readers.

A Radical Muss!

A yankee Radical by the name of MOTLEY was at one time U. S. Minister to Austria. President JOHNSON desired to remove him because of unfitness, or something of that sort. It seems he is an admirer of SUMNER, who prevented the confirmation of a successor and thus maintained his friend in position. Upon Gen. GRANT's accession to the Presidency, SUMNER induced him to appoint MOTLEY Minister to England, no doubt as an evidence of contempt for JOHNSON or to annoy him. But the incapacity of MOTLEY was soon developed and the President desired to make a change. With his very limited knowledge of yankee character, or in contempt of it, the President proposed to let MOTLEY off without public disgrace and therefore directed the Secretary of State to advise him that his resignation would be promptly accepted. Instead of accepting this peremptory hint, the [illegible] functionary set up a sniveling [illegible]ence in the hope of being permitted to remain, which was answered by a prompt removal, and the Senate as promptly confirmed several successors to him, despite SUMNER's influence. The correspondence in the case has just been given to the public, upon the call of the Senate, and from that this statement is derived.

MOTLEY, with well affected and most verdant simplicity, endeavors to draw public attention from the true cause of his removal, by ascribing it to SUMNER's opposition to GRANT's San Domingo policy! He seems to have no knowledge of the fact that the Nation is composed partly of people of sturdy common sense residing outside of yankee land, and that these have little sympathy with snivellers of any character, and least of all with those who chirp jeremiads over removal from office.

Insurance Swindles.

The Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Connecticut, has collapsed. A meeting of Stockholders report that "the stock has never been over $400,000 though nominally $1,000,000; that the Company had reported, in 1867, funds which they never possessed, and that at the present time the indebtedness exceeds the assetts by $500,000."

All New England companies ought to be regarded with suspicion—we regard them all swindles in embryo, to be developed whenever heavy losses occur, or the interests of the managers will be promoted thereby—and any one is foolish to insure property or life in any company unless he has personal confidence in the officers, or is recommended to the company by some one of known integrity and ability to judge correctly. The extravagant insurances affected in all towns is sufficient to arouse suspicion if not to prove at once that ultimate bankruptcy is contemplated. The best way is to insure in companies around home, where the insured have personal knowledge of the officers and of the practices of the company. Any company insuring property for more than its worth, as a rule, is sure to break.

The published statements of companies are not worth the paper they are printed on. The company referred to above, published, in every possible form, that amongst their assetts was the sum of $1,000,000 stock paid in, and now they tell their deluded customers that said sum was "not over $400,000," and that the concern is more than $500,000 in debt after deducting all means of paying—that is, it is admitted that the public is swindled to the tune of at least $500,000! Beware of irresponsible and unknown companies and agents! Go to home companies, or at least to home agents in whose integrity and ability you have the fullest confidence.

Non-Combatants.

Now that there is no war on hand, and none in prospect, it would be well for the Legislature to reform the military laws in the interest of fairness and justice. There are many in Pennsylvania who are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, to warring, or to killing any body even in war; besides a large number who make such pretensions in order to evade military duty. It is wrong to compel the former class to engage in war, and it is impossible to distinguish them from the latter. But while it is manifestly right that they should be exempted by law, is it right that they should vote war upon other people? No class in America did more to produce the late sanguinary war between the States than these very non-combatants, yet not one shouldered a musket or endured any of the hardships of the war.

The case may be fully met. Let a law be passed requiring every man who claims such exemption to register his name in the county records, and thereupon (and only in that case) to be exempt from military duty, in war or peace, but no one so exempted to have the right to vote at any Federal election or for members of Congress. This plan is deemed perfectly fair to all parties concerned, and will prevent any but the really conscientious from claiming exemption on that ground.

AFTER a fierce struggle about nothing, both Houses of Congress have passed the resolution authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to visit San Domingo and report upon its condition. No other business of importance has been transacted by either body.

The New York Politicians and the Presidency.

The ambitious gentlemen of the city of New York who imagine that they hold the destinies of the Democratic party in their hands, are already moving with energy to control the next Presidential nomination of that party. The main objection that we have to such control is that it will in all probability be the precurser of defeat—a defeat, invited, when victory is within our grasp. Their shortsighted conduct at the last National Convention threw away possible if not probable success then, exchanging it for *sure defeat*. PENDLETON and HANCOCK each then represented a distinct and important element, either of which promised success, yet the New York politicians, intent on selfish schemes that would not be subserved by the nomination of either of these gentlemen, defeated them by extraordinary effort, defied the voice of the party, and thus insured defeat—literally surrendered before the onset of battle! It is no extenuation of their fault to say that the Pennsylvania delegation acted with them, for they manipulated that delegation, which, but for the personal weight of WOODWARD and CLYMER, was utterly disgraced.

One branch of the New York politicians, of which the *World* is the organ, is eagerly intent upon nominating somebody who is not a Democrat! This would surely make the Radicals happy, if nobody else, for then in any event they would be assured of a new lease of power and plunder, of which the *World* politicians would get a share! But the interest the Democracy would have in deciding a contest between two different Republican candidates can only be explained as an interest of spoils. In short, the *World's* platform is to sell out the Democratic party in a body if possible, or to divide it by a combination with Republicans, the latter to swallow up the Democratic remnant of which the *World* is the auctioneer. To this end, that paper frowns upon all opposition to Negro Suffrage, to the XVth amendment, and to other Radical follies. Of course the Democracy can never be made to submit to any such bargains, transfers, or other arrangement, if the subject is fairly presented to them. But the conspirators in this business are adepts at chicanery and will attempt to affect indirectly what they dare not even broach directly. *If they can not get a nominee to suit themselves they will force the nomination of some one who is sure to be beaten*, if they can, as they did at the last Convention.

National Conventions are worn out. They ought to be abandoned. They are no longer capable of good. They are in politics what a Faro bank or Swet-cloth is in gambling. Look at their constitution: the people in the townships elect delegates—these again elect delegates (to State Convention)—these in their turn again elect delegates (to National Convention)—these last are *hocus pocused* into State "*units*" (mites) and the whole thing becomes a very old living cheese to be swallowed by the first gormandizing monster of pockets capacious enough to purchase and stomach strong enough to hold it! And this strangely constructed machine—far removed from the people, and neither understanding or caring for their wants—grinds out a pair of nominations and impudently labels them Democratic nominations! Of course a platform is erected for them to stand on till doomsday, or an opportunity to slide off occurs.

Let the screechy machine be abandoned. Let each State make its own nomination. All will gradually centre upon the same man. If they do not before the election the Electors can do it afterwards. Then the people will control, and then the Democracy will elect the President.

"Look to the Senate!"

If a Democratic Senate shall not be able to put a check on the evil doings of the House of Representatives, it would be as well to have it Radical. The Conservative people of the State look to the Senate for protection from the swindling operations of the ring the coming session. We hope there will be no disappointment.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

But there will be disappointment. There is but one of a Democratic majority in the Senate, and two or three of the strongest Democratic districts in the State persist in electing and re-electing rogues to that body. The fact of a majority (even though it be but one) imposes a weighty responsibility upon the whole Democratic party, and that party will be held accountable for the action of the Senate. If any Democratic Senator, therefore, fails to discharge his whole duty to his party he ought and must be denounced by the Democratic press from one end of the Commonwealth to the other. This will not only have a powerful tendency to keep Senators within the line of duty but is the only means of relieving the Democratic party from the consequences of the bad action of some of its Senators.

KEEP A CLOSE WATCH ON THE BILL TO STEAL THE NINE MILLIONS FROM THE STATE TREASURY! *That is a very touch stone!*

Amendment of the Constitution.

In speaking of the proposed amendment of the State Constitution, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, high non-partizan authority, says:

Every thoughtful and honest citizen of the State understands the necessity of preventing, by some means, the scandalous abuses of power and trust which have been the rule at nearly all sessions of the Legislature for many years past, and which, down to the last session, continued to grow worse and worse. The best practical device that will give representation to minorities ought to be engrafted on the Constitution; the most effective restriction for preventing such "gerrymandering" in the apportionment of the State as that in the present acts should be placed in the supreme law; every sure means of making the processes of legislation fair and open to the public; of compelling the publication of all proposed laws, both before and after their final passage by either house; and compelling a record of the vote, by taking the yeas and nays on the final passage in each house, should be incorporated into the Constitution; and every shackle that can be devised to bind the Legislature so as to hold that body powerless to carry on the recent mischievous, corrupt and corrupting course of special legislation and jobbing by private bills, should be embodied in the irrepealable law.

GENERAL BABCOCK, aid de-camp and private secretary to the President, having been severely criticised by Mr. SUMNER for his conduct in San Domingo, has stated that if he (the General) were not officially connected with the President he would subject Mr. SUMNER to a cowskining.

European News.

The Prussians are battering away at the forts around Paris, and claim to have silenced several of them. Every Frenchman in Paris capable of bearing arms is required to do so. Prussian shells reach the city and have caused some fires. A general bombardment has not yet commenced.

In other parts of France, severe fighting, with uniform Prussian advantage, is almost constantly going on.

England is at length arming. Spain is on the verge of a revolutionary outbreak. Other European affairs remain as heretofore, so far as appears to the public.

A PORTION of the editorial fraternity affect to be bewildered or confounded by the contradictory statements of the Prussians and French in regard to their battles. When these gentlemen reflect that from the beginning of the war every statement officially made by the Germans proved to be the exact truth, that not one of the statements of the French since Napoleon's fall has been truthful, that almost every thing in that regard that appears in the N. Y. *World* is false, and that the English press invariably endeavor to color every thing in the interests of the French—we say when these facts are duly considered, there is no excuse even for any body, least of all an editor, being beclouded or having difficulty in ascertaining the truth. Go to the truthful source and you will have no trouble about obtaining the facts.

THE *Public Ledger* is the most extensive newspaper establishment in Pennsylvania, circulating from 75,000 to 80,000 copies daily. Its advertising patronage exceeds any other in the State very largely. The subscription price would not pay the expenses of the publication of the paper, but its advertisements make it one of the most profitable establishments in the Union. The *Ledger* has just issued an Almanac, containing a large amount of useful statistical information, not for sale, but for gratuitous distribution to its subscribers. The Almanac is superior to any of the dollar publications of the kind issued. For condensed, reliable, non-partizan news, the *Ledger* is one of the best dailies published. For generosity and business energy, its publisher, Mr. GEO. W. CHILDS, and his principal assistant, Mr. W. V. MCKEAN, are amongst the most distinguished of Philadelphians.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1870.

To the Editor of the Columbian:

The organization of the Senate came to a happy close, every Democrat being in his seat. WILLIAM A. WALLACE was, of course, elected Speaker, and that worthy old soldier, JOHN A. COOLIHAN, received the appointment of Sergeant at arms. In fact, all the officers elected by the Democratic majority in the Senate, are remarkable for efficiency and respectability; but I have singled out Mr. COOLIHAN, the Democratic Sergeant at arms, as a very appropriate comparison to Mr. W. J. OVENS of Philadelphia, who has acquired a wide spread celebrity for the homicide of the late Colonel RIDDLE.

The two men may be considered as true exponents of the morality and respectability of the two political parties to which they respectively belong. Their choice, by either House, is the index of the unerring instincts which invariably govern each political party. While the Democrats chose an honest private of the 137th Regiment, who was content to fight the battles of his country in the ranks, according to the true Democratic style of unselfish patriotism; the Republicans of the House sought and found their candidate for the same office among the most notorious downtown roughs of Philadelphia. Murderers, as they are, of the Constitution and the first principles of right and justice, the Republicans naturally chose a man of blood, indicating the violence which marks the character of their political course and the unblushing effrontery with which they have cast off every vestige of the virtue and decency which whilom they claimed as the sole inheritance of the immaculate party of great moral ideas!

The speech of Speaker WALLACE, in the Senate, was an emphatic and bold expose of sound Democratic doctrine, well calculated to encourage the people in the belief that a new era of honesty and patriotism wil return with a Democratic majority in the Senate. Let that majority never forget that the fame and the honor of their party is in their hands; and that one foul act, accomplished through their aid, would reduce them down to the level of their political opponents and blast the rising hopes of all honest men of whatever party.

The Governor's Message came down upon the Republicans like a thousand of bricks. The Governor's ideas are sound on the financial question and much more practical than Secretary BOUTWELL'S. He proposes to pay off some eight millions of the State debt, which will become due by the 1st of July, 1872, with the assets of the Sinking Fund, which will reduce the debt down to the very managable amount of $21,500,000. The Legislature is now directly and pointedly called upon to apply the Sinking Fund to its Constitutional use. The people will now see if any of their Representatives will dare to join in any scheme of spoliation similar to the one of last session which was arrested by the Governor's veto. That the attempt will be made, I grieve to say, I have little doubt. Those members who join in this nefarious transaction, can only appear before the public in the charatter of bribed conspirators. After they shall have robbed by their act, the Treasury of *the millions immediately required to pay the matured debts of the Commonwealth*, they may still find an insuperable obstacle where they least expect to find one. At any rate, as sure as there is an inexorable retributive justice which, sooner or later, overtakes every evil doer, the time will come when these conspirators shall appear before the stern tribunal of their own conscience, which they foolishly believe to be dead in their wicked hearts.

In the recommendation of a Convention to amend the present Constitution, the Governor evidently favors the introduction of the free vote or minority representation as a new clause in the Constitution. It is also cheering to find that both as regards the representation in the Constitutional Reform Convention, and the apportionment of the State and National representation, the Governor earnestly recommends fairness and impartial justice to all parties and localities.

Our modern philanthropists will learn with concern that the Governor recommends the immediate repeal of the "Act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter." This absurd law, which, in its operation, is equal to the indefinite postponement of the execution of the murderers who chance to be convicted in our courts, should be immediately stricken from our statutes. It is to such laws that may be partly attributed the alarming increase of murders in our midst. Indeed the onward resistless march of crime nowadays, imperatively demands more gallows, more summary punishments and less writs of error.

But of all the subjects which the Governor treats in his Message, the most important, the most absorbing, is that of STATE SOVEREIGNTY!—That sovereignty which the Republican party affect to ignore, and yet, which is coexistent and identical with *the sovereignty of the people* emphatically asserted in the Constitution of every State and of the United States as the source of all power!—That State sovereignty which guarantees to every American citizen the protection of life, of property, of liberty of conscience, of rational liberty!—That State Sovereignty which guarantees the inviolability of contracts without which the social compact could not exist;—without which there could be neither freedom nor State Government!

Under the head of "Telegraph lines and Railroads," the Governor says: "that he regards the assumption of the control of the Telegraph lines, and the chartering of Railroad Companies within the State by the Federal government, as a subject of vast importance involving the sovereign power of the State," as well as the interests of our State Corporations that may be enfranchised by it and of our citizens whose capital is invested to the amount of many millions, in the bonds and stocks of said corporations.

Here the Governor takes high and patriotic ground. He boldly stands up for that Sovereign power which has created all the vested rights and chartered privileges under which hundreds of millions of capital have been invested by our citizens in State Railroads and State Telegraph lines, deriving most of their value and importance from State policy and State protection. In the unrestricted legislation of Congress, he apprehends, on the part of the Federal Government, a violation of the sacredness of contracts, guaranteed to every Pennsylvanian by our State Constitution, if Congress undertakes to pass acts of incorporation which shall in any way violate or interfere with the vested or chartered rights granted under the authority of the State of Pennsylvania.

In the position he thus assumes he stands as the protector of the integrity of millions worth of corporate property which is constantly exposed to the machinations of the speculating rings at Washington who, from one day to the other, may, by the passage of some sweeping act of incorporation, wake up some of our Railroad directors to the fact that if there is no State Sovereignty there is no existence for them, their roads or their capital.

"JUNIUS."

IT is a historical fact that during three hundred fifty years that the place of the Tuilleries has been a royal dwelling, no French sovereign has died within its walls. In connection with this fact another may be mentioned: Ever since 1588 every French sovereign who has made the Tuilleries his abode has been compelled, at some time or other, to quit the shelter of its roof.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have revoked a Power of Attorney heretofore given to Michael McMahon, of Liberty, Tioga county, Pa., and notify all persons not to pay any money or settle any business whatever with him in which I am concerned. WM. B. LACK,

Morris, Tioga county, Jan. 13, 1871-3t*

THINK QUICK.
THE NEW PARLOR GAME.
PRODUCES ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

8,000 sold in New York City between Dec. 1st, and 25th. Agents wanted immediately in every town. $25 a week and expenses to the right men. Send stamp for descriptive Circular and further information to R. H. WALKER, 31 Park Row, New York.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.
GUNTON & STEES,
(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [jan.13,'71-1y

WANTED AGENTS FOR
GREAT FORTUNES.

And How They Were Made; or the Struggles and Triumphs of our Self-Made Men. By J. D. McCabe, Jr.—Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. The most taking instructive, and universally sought after book issued for years. Fascinating as fiction, authentic as history, practical as "Poor Richard," with lessons more elevating for popular purposes, than the profoundest philosophy. Sells like wildfire. From $50 to $200 per month, in spite of hard times. Sells fast and easily, and delivers splendidly. Send for Circular, etc., and notice extra terms.

GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher,
719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

BLOOMSBURG
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
AND
LITERARY AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

This Institution offers good opportunities in every department of Literature and Science, in addition to the Excellent Normal School Classes, have practice in the use of Surveying and Engineering instruments in the field and mine, under the instruction of the most competent Professor. The faculty aim to be very thorough in their instruction and to look carefully after the health, manners and morals of the students.

The rules and regulations of the school are such as to command the respect of the students and consequently the many feel that they can afford to violate laws which are calculated to promote their success and happiness. The Musical Department affords as good opportunities as can be found in any of the large cities and at much less expense.

Spring term commences April 3d, 1871.

For further particulars, address
JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq., *See'y.* or
L. R. RUPERT, *Treas.*, or
HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 13, 1871-6m.

PRIVATE SALE.
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber offers for sale, upon reasonable terms,

100 ACRES OF FARMING LAND,

about forty of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. There is a young orchard of choice apple trees and several cherry trees on the premises and three springs of good running water. The land is situated in Hemlock township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of John Springer, estate of Henry Diehmiller, and others.

ALSO, A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND

near the above, containing about forty acres, well timbered with chestnut and other wood.

ALSO, A LOT OF GROUND,

adjoining the foregoing, containing about FIVE ACRES, whereon is erected a

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

favorably located for business, a Dwelling House, Frame Stable and other outbuildings.

For further particulars enquire of
PETER S. BRUGLER,
Jan.13'71-2m at the premises.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Ven. Ex. Fi. Fa. & Lv. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Monday Feb. 6th, 1871, the following real estate, to wit:

One piece beginning at a stone corner of land of Henry Britain, upon Summerhill, thence north eighty four and a half degrees, east eighty perches to a black oak sapling in the county line of Columbia and Luzerne counties, thence by the county line aforesaid, south three degrees west one hundred and sixty-five perches to the corner of land of Bernard Saybert's heirs, thence west forty-four perches to an oak sapling, corner of land heretofore of Charles Kalmus, thence north twenty-eight and a half degrees west one hundred and two perches to the corner of said land of Henry Britain, thence by the same, north fifty and a half degrees east, twenty seven and one tenth perches to a black oak sapling, thence by the same land of Henry Britain, north two degrees, east forty nine perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy-five acres and one hundred and eleven perches, be the same more or less.

The other piece or parcel of land adjoining the above described land, beginning at a black oak sapling, thence west fifty-two and six tenths perches to a white oak, thence north two degrees east twenty-two and two tenths perches to a stone, thence north fifty-three degrees west eighteen and two tenths perches to a stone, thence north forty-one degrees, west seventeen perches to a stone, thence north fifty and a half degrees east sixteen and two tenths perches to a stone, thence north twenty-eight and a half degrees west one hundred and two perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy-one acres and one hundred and twenty-one perches more or less, together with all and singular the buildings ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, and privileges, appurtenances; excepting a portion thereof to wit:

Commencing at a stake at the southwest corner of land of Reuben Miller, thence running along the same in a north-easterly direction three hundred feet, thence in a northwesterly direction ninety-nine feet, thence in a south-westerly direction one hundred feet to the place of beginning, containing about two-thirds of an acre, sold by Reuben Miller, prior of the mortgage so far that two thirds of an acre is a part of the mortgaged premises. The beginning point of the said two thirds of an acre is two hundred and fifty feet from the line of Reuben Miller and Adams and runs parallel with the crossing the road (about ten feet) that leads from Foundryville to Miller's mill, and follows said road ten feet from it the three hundred feet, on which is erected a two and a half story frame dwelling house, bank barn, a large grist mill steam and water power combined and a large distillery with appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward C. Green, and Lewis C. Green.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain tract of land, situate in Madison township, to wit: bounded on the north by lands of William Shultz and Silas Welliver, on the east by land of Daniel Welliver, on the south and west by lands of Ann Welliver, on which is erected a Frame Dwelling House and Barn, with the appurtenances. Also about fifty acres of Timber Land, bounded on the north by lands of Isaac Mellride, on the east by lands of Samuel Johnson, on the south by lands of Alexander Carr, on the West by lands of Daniel Smith.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nehemiah B. Wellliver and Ann Wellliver.

ALSO:

At the same time and place a certain tract of land, situate in the township of Montour, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by land of Jacob Leiby, on the east by lands of Samuel Drumm, on the south by lands of Hurley & Frick, on the west by lands of Samuel Simms, in Columbia county, Pa., containing about ninety acres, more or less, on which is erected a two story Frame Dwelling House, Frame Barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter M. Karshner.

AARON SMITH,
Jan1'70-3t. Sheriff.

RECOMMENDED AND ENDORSED BY OVER SEVEN HUNDRED DOCTORS.

DR. LAWRENCE'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF
KOSKOO!
THE GREAT
HEALTH RESTORER!

Not a Secret Quack Medicine—Formula Around the Bottle.

PREPARED SOLELY BY
Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,
Wilson, North Carolina.

KOSKOO
STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE
BY
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
RESTORING THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS
TO A HEALTHY ACTION, AND INVIGORATING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This is the Secret of its Wonderful Success in Curing

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES,
SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, HUMORS,
LOSS OF VIGOR, DISEASES OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER,
AND ALL
DISEASES CAUSED BY A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

It thoroughly eradicates every kind of Humor and Bad Taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

It is beyond question the FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this Medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healty, and happy men and women.

Invalids cannot hesitate to give it a trial. No Medicine has obtained such a great reputation as this justly celebrated compound.

FOR TESTIMONIALS

From Physicians, Eminent Divines, Editors Druggists, Merchants, &c., see KOSKOO ALMANAC for this year.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY

The Principal Druggists in the United States and British America.

DR. LAWRENCE'S WOMAN'S FRIEND Cures all Diseases peculiar to Females. jan.1'71y.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, AT HALF PRICE.

Genuine 18 Carat Gold Hunting Cased Watches (Gents and Ladies' Sizes), regulated and warranted for time and wear (at half the usual price) ONLY $25 EACH.

The Extra Fine Quality, 18 Carat Gold, Engine Turned, Hunting Cased, Full Jewelled Lever Movements, perfectly adjusted to all climates (*regulated*), and each warranted by special certificate, AT ONLY $30 EACH.

The same, of Finer and higher grade, with Chronometer Balance, AT $35 EACH.

The Same, as Last, WITH FINE NICKEL WORKS, *and Stem-winding and Setting Attachment*, requiring no key, wound and set by the Stem, ONLY $40 EACH.

All the above Watches are put at half price, and each warranted for time and wear.

SILVER WATCHES.

Extra Fine, Pure Silver, Hunting Cased (Gents and Ladies'), AT ONLY $12 EACH.

Best Quality Coin Silver, Hunting Cased, Full Jewelled Lever, AT $15 EACH.

Extra Fine Quality, Patent Levers and Chronometer Movements, Ruby Jewelled, AT ONLY $20 EACH.

☞Our Watches are all warranted, and if not perfect will be taken back and money returned.

☞WE REQUIRE NO MONEY IN ADVANCE, but send all goods by Express, payable on delivery, with privilege to open and examine before paid for, by paying Express charges, and if not satisfactory, returned.

The Columbian

Bloomsburg, Friday, Jan. 13, 1871.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, and Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.
J. Webster, No. 50 North 4th Street, Cor. Carpenter & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia. tf

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.
Going North. Going South.
10.05 A. M. 9.05 A. M.
2.30 P. M. 5.40 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.
Going North. Going South.
1.02 P. M. 10.08 A. M.

According to the returns of the Assessors, Columbia county has 7,591 taxables.

Mrs. Penina B. Watts, widow of John B. Watts, of Centre township, will sell the personal goods of the deceased on the 19th inst. at public sale.

Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, is called:—"Last in war, last in peace, and first in the pockets of his countrymen," by one of the newspapers there.

Copper Ore is said to exist on Muncy Creek, and it is claimed that important discoveries have recently been made. The Muncy *Luminary* says considerable excitement exists about it in that region.

We regret to learn that while Mr. Oscar Holdban, of Pine township, was hauling a load of plank along the road the wagon slid over a considerable bank at one side and up set. The whole load of plank fell upon him, crushing his body badly but breaking no bones. His internal injuries are very serious and it is supposed will prove fatal.

The Easton *Sentinel* (a vigorous Democratic journal) is severe on the New York *World*, but is in doubt whether Gov. Hoffman is put forward as a sham candidate for the Presidency to cover Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, or the latter is to be put forward to cover the former! In any case, a New York politician never flies a kite without two tails.

Journalistic.—The editors of the Sunbury *Democrat* are in ecstacy over a new power press just obtained by them. We are glad to see in the circumstance a positive evidence of prosperity and that the paper is appreciated by the sterling Democracy of old Northumberland. Evincing both decided talent and great industry, as well as devotion to true principles and intelligence and firmness in their advocacy, the editors publish a paper that is a credit to their party, the county and themselves.

The Lewistown *Democrat* and Perry county *Democrat* both come to us in enlarged forms and otherwise much improved. Both are excellent papers, and we are glad to see them enjoying the prosperity they so well deserve.

The following pithy paragraph from a Bloomsburg Mechanic may be useful to customers who always want their work done "right away" as well as those who delay to take it away when done:

Don't.—You don't get your things done or repaired till the minute you want them? Where it can be done it is best to give the mechanic his own time. Or does work for you alone? Should he not have his other customers as well? Suppose you let him have his time and then insist. If he has character you can rely on his word, if not, transfer your work to another that will respect his word, you and himself, and then the job will likely be good. But if the time is up, get your thing, whether you need it or not. If you don't, you violate your common social duty and you may actually injure your mechanic, who is not your slave, but sought to be your social friend. The mechanic might have filled up his time, which he applied to your work, with a better remuneration had he not promised the time for your work. Whenever a thing cannot ordinarily be done at any time, the "right away" intimation is not only outrageously verdant but insultingly spelling. Now don't.

Resolutions of the Iron Dale School, relative to the death of Lloyd Appleman:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from among us our Schoolmate and Friend Lloyd Appleman, and by a sudden and unexpected Providence to leave vacant his place in the Schoolroom and in our hearts, therefore,

Resolved, That while we would bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we should also be reminded of our own frailty, and the importance of being always ready for the summons of death.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the parents, sisters and friends of our deceased friend, and trust this affliction may be sanctified to their good and to our own.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the parents of the deceased, and to the county papers for publication.

S. Keller,
Sarah Shaffer,
Geo. Hartzel,
} Committee.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 5th, 1871.

Resolutions of the M. E. Sabbath School, on the death of John Horace Snyder:

Whereas, In the Providence of God He has seen fit to call from among us a beloved scholar, a faithful student, and an affectionate and dutiful child, it becomes us as a school to give expression to our feelings and evidence our appreciation of his many virtues by the following resolutions; Therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize in his death the dispensation of an allwise Providence, and peacefully, calmly acquiesce in his will.

Resolved, That he was a model child —remarkable for his amiable disposition, for his integrity to truth, love and piety, and that he was well worthy the admiration and esteem of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we deeply feel his loss—that one of the brightest blossoms of our school has drooped and died, and society has lost an amiable and promising youth.

Resolved, That we tender to the family the profoundest sympathies of our hearts and offer to them the consolations of the blessed Bible—that though he be dead, though he sleep beneath the clods of the valley, he shall rise again in newness of life to await them on the blissful shores of immortality.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the two county papers, and a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

I. L. Edwards,
J. M. Harman,
E. W. Coleman,
Committee.
Orangeville, Jan. 6, 1871.

Dedication at Benton.

To the Editor of the Columbian:

To-day the town of Benton was enlivened by the presence of quite a number of strangers. The occasion was the dedication of the Odd Fellows' Hall in the upper part of S. K. Albertson's new building. The address was delivered by Capt. C. B. Brockway, and it is but simple truth, to say, that the speaker did honor to himself, and justice to the cause for which he was pleading. Indeed, we could scarcely recognize, in the calm, smooth, and beautiful orator of to-day, the sharp, rough, political controversialist of former occasions. Without claiming antiquity for the order, he reviewed the Eternal principles upon which it is founded, and illustrated them by events of the past, recorded in Religious and Profane history, and Social, Political and Religious life of the present time.

The Hall was dedicated, with the usual beautiful and impressive ceremonies, conducted by Mr. Knapp. The attendance was quite large and the new Lodge recently organized there starts off with every prospect of becoming a large and prosperous body. Raven.
Stillwater, Jan. 4, 1871.

Bell Ringers.—Leavitt's Silver Bell Ringers, a combination of Swiss Bell Ringers and Continental Vocalists, will perform at Snyder's Hall on Tuesday evening, January 17. They are worth hearing. Go and see!

LOCAL NOTICES.

Having employed a new Carrier, any of our Bloomsburg subscribers who do not receive their papers, will please notify us. n2-2t

Take Notice.—All recorded deeds and Mortgages remaining unpaid in my hands after February 18th, 1871, will be sued, without respect of persons. JOHN G. FREEZE,
n2 2t *Late Recorder.*

The Stock of the Columbia county Mutual Building and Loan Association is being rapidly subscribed for, about 600 shares being already taken. The first meeting to receive payments and loan money will be held at the office of C. W. Miller, Esq. on Thursday evening, January 26th, 1871. n2 2t

Thieves! KNAVES!! SWINDLERS!!! These are mild terms with which to designate these mean contemptible adventurers who have been induced by the high reputation which Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has won, to put up and offer for sale a worthless imitation of this celebrated medicine. Remember that Dr. R. V. Pierce's private Stamp, which is the only *Positive Guarantee of Genuineness*, should be upon every package. This private Stamp, issued by the U. S. Government expressly for stamping Dr. Pierce's medicines, has upon it his portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness." Don't get swindled by men calling themselves Dr. Sage; Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., is the only man now living that has the right and can make the original Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents.

MARRIAGES.

PHILLIPS—GROSS.—In Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday evening Jan. 5th, 1871, by Rev. B. F. Ulsman, Mr. J. S. Phillips, to Miss Mary M. Gross.

HESNUT—SNYDER.—In Danville, at the Lutheran Parsonage, on the 5th of January, 1871, by Rev. U. Grimes, Mr. Peter Hesnut, of Kelly township, Union county, to Miss Rosetta Snyder, of Milton, Pa.

HESS—VARNER.—On the 29th of Dec. 1870, by J. K. Krickbaum, J. P., at his office in Benton, Mr. Aaron Hess of Sugarloaf, Columbia co., to Miss Sally Varner of Salem, Luzerne county.

HARVY—HESS.—In Sugarloaf on the 5th of January, by J. R. Fritz, J. P., Mr. Philip Harvy, to Miss Loretta Hess, both of Columbia county.

CROSSLEY—FLESCHREET.—At the Orangeville Hotel Dec. 25th, by Rev. J. Fearon Brown, Mr. F. Milard Crossley of Benton, and Miss E. Fleschrut, of Laporte, Sullivan county, Pa.

CONNER—THRASHER.—At Laport, Jan. 1, 1871, by John S. Green, J. P., Mr. Cyrus Conner, of Greenwood, Columbia co., to Miss Lucinda Thrasher, of Cherry, Sullivan county.

KILE—CORDERMAN.—On Saturday evening, January 7, 1871, by Jas. W. Kiteon, J. P., Mr. Nehemiah D. Kile, of Jackson, to Miss Christiann Corderman, formerly of Jeordan township, Lycoming county.

DEATHS.

McBRIDE.—On Dec. 15th 1870, in Hemlock twp. Columbia county, Elizabeth McBride, aged 48 y ears, 7 mon ths and 9 days.

FULLMER.—On Dec. 18th, 1870, at Elizabeth City, N. C., Hannah Fullmer, wife of Aaron Fullmer, late of this place.

GARRITSON—In Lee county, Illinois, on December 27th, 1870, Mrs. Amelia, wife of William Garretson, formerly of Columbia county, aged about sixty years.

ASHLEY.—At Light st. Columbia county, Jan. 3d, Mrs. Caroline H. wife of George G. Gaiser, aged 21 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Rest to the honest and the good,
Rest eternal, because with God.

☞ *(Willo-Barre papers please copy.)*

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.53
Rye "	1 10
Corn old "	90
" new "	80
Oats "	45
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 80
Butter	40
Eggs	30
Tallow	10
Lard	00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	18
Hay per ton	16 00
Hogs—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$3.50
No. 2 " "	$3.00
Bloom	$.00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " "	do.
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	5 00
" " 2 " "	4 00
Siding " " ft.	1 00

Spread the Truth.

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly and not accessible to all. The argument is bad It is worse than that; it is *inhuman*. Suppose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an absolute specific for dyspepsia billiousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the Bitters have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all spoken languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not spread *the truth* with regard to this unequaled *inexpensive* and *corrective* far and wide. Suppose a profit has been reaped from this publicity. Is not every one benefited? If the public be silent no one can be protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*; and who so mean to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. Edward A. Wilson,
165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.
nov 19'70-1y.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 5th day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of February next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 6th day of Feb., with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 5th day of Dec. in the year (L. S.) of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the ninety fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.
AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, Dec. 5, 1871. Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR FEBRUARY TERM 1871.

Bloomsburg.—Eli Jones, John K. Girton.
Beaver.—William Baker.
Benton.—Peter Kase.
Catawissa.—B. P. Fortner.
Conyngham.—Patrick Brennan, Richard Thornton, R. F. Whotforth.
Centralia.—C. G. Murphy.
Centre.—Jesse B. Freas.
Fishingcreek.—A. R. Rutan.
Hemlock.—Nehemiah Reece.
Locust.—Jonas Faringer, William Wilson, Rolandus Herb ine, Nathan Herner.
Greenwood.—D. C. Albertson.
Mifflin.—John R. Yoder.
Mount Pleasant.—Adam Welliver.
Pine.—John Potter.
Roaringcreek.—William Bieber.
Scott.—Thomas Greveling, Sr., Joshua Fause, Robert S. Ent.

PETIT JURORS,

FOR FEBRUARY TERM 1871.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloomsburg.—Abraham W. Fry, Conrad Bittenbender, P. H. Freeze, Jacob Shaffer, Solomon Smith.
Beaver.—George W. Longenberger, Peter Shellhammer.
Benton.—I. K. Krickbaum, Stott E. Colley.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. G. Thomas, S. B. Bowman, Edward A. Wilson, Daniel Reedy.
Catawissa.—Joseph Maritz, George Marbardt, S. D. Rinard.
Fishingcreek.—John Laubach, Wm. Mears, Elias M. Laubach, Jacob Geisinger.
Greenwood.—John Staddon, Elisha Hayman, David Bennett, Joseph B. Patton.
Hemlock.—Reuben Bombay.
Locust.—David Yeager.
Mifflin.—Samuel Creasy, Emanuel Keickendall
Mount Pleasant.—Peter Hippensteel, Miles Ikeler.
Main.—Reuben Shuman, Isaac Yetter.
Montour.—John Gordan.
Orange.—Samuel Henrie.
Pine.—Joshua Robbins.
Scott.—Hugh Thompson.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloomsburg.—Samuel Stettler, S. H. Miller.
Benton.—John O. Dilline, Thomas Gibbins.
Berwick.—John W. Evans, George H. Wells, George B. Thompson, H. L. Freze.
Briarcreek.—David Shaffer, jr.
Catawissa.—H. F. Clark, Charles Schmick.
Centralia.—James Kealy, D. W. Mellick, Thos. O'Connor.
Fishingcreek.—H. N. Ammerman, Henry Hartman.
Franklin.—John Artley, Jacob Snyder.
Greenwood.—Cyrus Dennott.
Locust.—Albert Herbine.
Mifflin.—Henry Yoler, Elisha B. Brown.
Maine.—Josiah Flemming, John W. Shuman.
Monroe.—Lloyd Paxon.
Madison.—S. S. Runnyan, G. C. Runnyan.
Montour.—Thomas Kennedy, Abram V. Vanderslice, sr.
Orange.—Hiram R. Kline, Oscar Achenbach.
Pine.—Francis P. Masters.
Sugarloaf.—Walter Harvey, Henry C. Hess.
Scott.—Jacob Terwilliger, Charles Lee, James Lake.

TRIAL LIST,

FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1871.

FIRST WEEK.

Edward M'Call, et. al. vs. John Sweeny.
Wm. Longenberger, et. al. vs. Hugh W. M'Reynolds, et. al.
Susan Gilham, use vs. Deborah Dean's Admr.
Aaron Person vs. Samuel Leiby.
David Lewis, guardian vs. Collins Sutliff's Administrators.
L. Hurdle's, use vs. B. H. Creveling, et al.
Alex. Coley vs. Almas Cole.
Peter Sching vs. Charles Lee.
David J. Waller vs. John M. Stackhouse.
Frederick Hossler vs. Gideon G. Hossler, et. al.
W. B. Kline, et. al. vs. Abraham Moore, et. al.
James Hess vs. Lolitha Smith's Administrators.
C. D. Fowler vs. Reuben Miller.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. William Shaffer.
William Shaffer vs. Daniel F. Seybert.

SECOND WEEK.

Robert Gorrell vs. Barney M'Breasly, et. al.
David Beaver vs. Martin M'Gauhen.
Charles H. Wilhelm, et. al. vs. Michael Woods.
Michael Grover, use, vs. Savage & Bright.
Michael Grover vs. Savage & Bright.
Joseph Miller vs. N. S. Campbell.
Thomas Fry vs. William Coleman.
C. S. Fowler vs. George Kinley.
Sharpless & Harman vs. Charles D. Fowler.
Melchiah Miller's Admr's. vs. Elias Geiger.
C. S. Fowler vs. Jesse D. Rice.
C. B. Bowman, et. al. vs. Mananssa Bowman.
Peter Hayman, use vs. Jacob Shaffer, et. al.
Brambail & Co. vs. M'Ninch & Shuman.
Harvey C. Ricketts' Admr. vs. David Sweeny, et. al.
Noah Mouser's, use, vs. George Strausser.
Shultz & Funston vs. Alfred Irwine.
Wm. A Kline, vs. James W. Gillaspie.
Kline & Fowler vs. Jesse A. Richards & Co.
John Terner vs. Daniel Snyder.
James V. Gillaspie vs. Wm. A. Kline.
Isaiah Yeager vs. D. K. Johnson.
Clement G. Ricketts' Admr. vs. David Sweeny, et. al.
Joseph S. Kline vs. Charles Howard.
Catharine Abbott vs. William Abbott.
Isaac Erwine vs. Philip Ort, et. al.
West Branch Insurance Co. vs. Thomas Trench.
Rees Millard vs. Archibald Kline.
John Gray vs. Sanderson Hagenbuch.
Lewis J. Adams vs. Fishingcreek School District.
Wm. A. Case vs. Moses Coffman, et. al.
Simon Wealsh vs. John Hoffman.
Joseph J. Crawford vs. John Johnson.
James Evans vs. George Heiford.
Jeremiah Hagenbuch vs. Philip Ort, et. al.
Nicholas Seybert vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
Joseph R. Shultz vs. Z. R. Shultz.
Murray, Ainlack & Randall vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
Murray, Ainlack & Randall vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
E. Mendenhall vs. Henry G Ort.
Jeremiah S. Rudy vs. Jacob Schuyler.
Rebecca Nagle's Admr. vs. John Cain.
William Arter vs. Thomas Farver.
David Wilmire, Executor vs. Hannis Brink.
Charles Brown vs. Joseph R. Vanderslice.
Cannon & Bro. vs. Widmyer & Jacoby.
Joseph Fausey vs. Reuben Bellas.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Act of the Legislature, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock, P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice.

1. Widow of Daniel Nyer, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

2. Widow of Peter Bilmer, late of Locust township, deceased.

3. Widow of Samuel G. Pilkington, late of Locust township, deceased.

4. Widow of Anthony Witman, late of Bloom township, deceased.

5. Widow of Albert Hunter, late of Pine township, deceased.

6. Widow of Jacob Ash, late of Benton township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 6, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is

hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

1. The account of Lewis Dietterich, guardian of Milton Masteller and Jennie Masteller, minor children of Charles Masteller, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

2. The account of William Mensinger, surviving executor of William Mensinger, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

3. The second and final account of William M. Klinetob, administrator of Samuel Blank, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

4. The first and final account of A. R. Stewart, guardian of the person and estate of Millard F. Conner, a minor son of Isaiah Conner, late of Columbia county, deceased.

5. Account of Thomas C. Fowler and Moore Creveling administrators of Benjamin Fowler, late of Centre township, deceased.

6. The first account of Samuel R. Diemer, executor &c., of John Richards, late of Catawissa, deceased.

7. The first and final account of C. B. Brockway, executor of Isaac Davis, late of Beaver township, deceased.

8. The account of William T. Shuman, Administrator of Daniel Shuman, late of Main township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 6, 1871.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of John B. Watts, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of John B. Watts, late of Centre township, Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Penina B. Watts residing in Centre township, Columbia co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administratrix, without delay.
PENINA B. WATTS,
jan6'71-6w. Administratrix.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county No. 42, September Term, 1870.

SAMUEL L. POTTER vs. MARGARET POTTER } Libel in Divorce. *A vinculo matrimonii.*

To Margaret Potter, the above Respondent:—You are hereby notified to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1871, then and there to answer the compliant of the above named libellant, and show cause, if any you have, why this petition of divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, should not be granted.
AARON SMITH,
Jan. 6, 1871-4w. Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Jacob Shelhamer, dec'd.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Jacob Shelhamer late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Tilmon Rittenhouse of Beaver. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to the undersigned, without delay.
TILMON RITTENHOUSE,
dec9'70-6w. Administrator.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, S. S.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

In the matter of the Petition for Partition and Valuation of the real estate of William Pegg, late of Madison township, in said county, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given to all the heirs and representaves of said deceased, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition and Valuation to me directed, I will go upon the premises of said deceased, situate in Madison township, in the county of Columbia, with a Jury by me to be summoned,on Saturday, the 28th day of January A. D. 1871, for the purpose of making Partition or Valuation of said real estate according to the commands of the said writ, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.
AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, Dec. 24, 1870-tf. Sheriff.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 28 May Term, 1870.

SOFARIOUS SMETHERS, vs. AMANDA SMETHERS, } Libel in Divorce

Notice is hereby given that depositions will be taken in the above case, at the office of the undersigned, in Berwick, on Thursday, January 26, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
L. T. THOMPSON,
dec2170-3t. Commissioner.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Account of E. R. Ikeler, Assignee of H. D. Walker:

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, at the December Term thereof, A. D. 1870, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the said assignee among the persons entitled to the same according to law, will proceed to make such distribution for and on Monday, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of the said assignee, in Bloomsburg, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund will present the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
W. WIRT,
dec23'70-3t. Auditor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Adam Gable, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Adam Gable, late of Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Lucas Fahringer, of Locust township, Columbia county, and Charles Gable, of the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.
LUCAS FAHRINGER,
CHARLES GABLE,
dec23'70-6w.* Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Caleb Oliver, dec'd.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of Johnson H. Ikeler, administrator of Caleb Oliver, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at the office of Col. S. Knorr, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 28st day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to the undersigned, without delay.
AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, Dec. 23, 1870-tf. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Oliver, dec'd.

In the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia. The Auditor appointed by the Court, to distribute funds in the hands of Mathias Kindt, administrator of Isaac Oliver, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county deceased, will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment at the office of Col. S. Knorr in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day. All persons having claims against the said estate will be required to present them at that time.
M. E. WALKER,
dec23'70-4w. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Bittner, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Bittner, late of Locust Twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to George Bittner and John A. Bittner, of Locust Twp., Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlment, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrators, without delay.
GEORGE BITTNER,
JOHN A. BITTNER,
dec9'70-6t.* Administrators.

INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of November, 1870, sundry inhabitants of Columbia county presented a petition to an adjourned Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying the said Court to grant a Charter of Incorporation, under the name, style and title of "The Sesquitown Iron Furnace Company," with the rights and privileges therein granted, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on the first day of next term, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
W. H. Ent,
dec16'70-3t. Prothonotary

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Ash, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Ash, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Isaac K. Krickbaum and Joseph Ash, of Benton, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrators, without delay.
ISAAC K. KRICKBAUM,
JOSEPH ASH,
dec2'70-6w* Administrators.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, S. S.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

In the matter of the petition for Partition and Valuation of the real estate of George Rupp, late of Locust township, in said county, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given to all the heirs and representatives of said deceased, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition and Valuation to me directed, I will go upon the premises of said deceased, situate in Locust township, in the county of Columbia, with a jury by me to be summoned on Thursday, the 26th day of January A. D. 1871, for the purpose of making Partition or Valuation of said real estate according to the commands of the said writ, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.
AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, Dec. 23, 1870-tf. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Oliver, dec'd.

In the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia. The Auditor appointed by the Court, to distribute funds in the hands of Mathias Kindt, administrator of Isaac Oliver, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county deceased, will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment at the office of Col. S. Knorr in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day. All persons having claims against the said estate will be required to present them at that time.
M. E. WALKER,
dec23'70-4w. Auditor.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, S.S.

In the Orphans' Court. Petition of Nicholas Kindt, Administrator of Frederick Rohr, deceased, presented December 12, 1870, upon presentation of petition, E. H. Little, Esq., appointed auditor to ascertain the indebtedness of the said estate to petitioner, to ascertain sufficient amount of the real estate to pay the same, and to make distribution of the balance of the money arising from said real estate to the heirs and legal representatives of Frederick Rohr, deceased. By the Court. From the Record.
W. H. Ent, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Auditor will attend to the duties of his above appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, January 28th, 1871, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to presnt their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said assets.
E. H. LITTLE,
dec16'70-3t. Auditor.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, S.S.

In the Orphans' Court. In Re the account of Benjamin F. Hartman, Administrator of James Dugan, deceased—December 8th, 1870, on motion of R. F. Clark, Esq., E. H. Little is appointed Auditor to make distribution. By the Court. From the Record.
W. H. Ent, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Auditor, will attend to the duties of his above appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, January 31st, 1871, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the assets.
E. H. LITTLE,
dec30'70-4t. Auditor.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following petitions for Licenses to sell liquor have been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and will be presented to the Court at February term, A. D. 1871, to wit:

Andrew T. Ikeler,	Benton,	Hotel.
William Torry,	Centralia,	Liquor Store.
Edward Curley,	"	Eating House.
Humphrey Parker,	Greenwood	Tavern.
William Butler,	Montour	Tavern.
W. H. Gilmore,	Bloom	Restaurant.
Bogart & Kramer,	Greenwood	Liquor Store.
Dominick Cosgrove,	Conyngham	Eating House.
George M. Baker,	Scott	" "
Reinhart Berger,	Berwick	" "
Daniel F. Furry,	Centralia	Liquor Store.
William Peiffer,	"	Tavern.
James V. Gillaspie,	Greenwood	"
Conrad Friedsendorf,	Beaver	"

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Bloomsburg, Dec. 30, 1870-tf. Prothonotary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Sloan, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed an Auditor to ascertain the indebtedness of M. C. Sloan, C. P. Sloan, Sarah Sloan and Martha Ralston, to the widow's fund; and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of R. F. Hartman, Administrator of A. J. Sloan, deceased, who was the acting Executor of William Sloan, dec'd, will attend at his office in Brower's Building, Bloomsburg, on Thursday, February 23, A. D. 1871, for the performance of the duties of his appointment; when and where all persons having claims upon the aforesaid fund, are required to present them, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.
JOHN G. FREEZE,
dec30'70-6w. Auditor.
[Republican please copy.]

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1871, and to continue on Friday if the property should not all be sold; the following described Real Estate, late of Jacob Eyer, deceased, and numbered by purparts as per Sheriff's inquest, viz:

No. 5.—A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, adjoining other land of Heirs of Jacob Eyer, land of William Fairman, Elizabeth Fairman and others, containing

FIFTY-FOUR ACRES AND NINETY-NINE PERCHES.

No. 6.—Situate in Madison township, bounded by Demott's creek, Fishingcreek, and other lands of the heirs of Jacob Eyer, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

No. 7.—Situate in Madison township, bounded by lands of Jacob Manning, Robert Montgomery's heirs, Jacob Demott, and other lands of heirs of Jacob Eyer, containing

ONE HUNDRED & THIRTY-THREE ACRES AND FOUR PERCHES.

No. 8.—Situate in Madison township, bounded by lands of Jacob Demott, John Hendershott, Philip Miller, and other lands of decedent, containing

SIXTY-ONE ACRES AND FIFTY-FOUR PERCHES.

No. 9.—Situate in Greenwood and Mount Pleasant townships, bounded by lands of Andrew Miller, Philip Miller, George Beagle, and other lands of Jacob Eyer's Heirs, containing

TWENTY-THREE ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE PERCHES.

No. 10.—Situate in Greenwood township, adjoining the town plot of Eyer's Grove and lying between Fishingcreek and the mill race, containing

FOUR ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX PERCHES.

No. 11.—About six Acres of vacant town lots in the town plot of the village of Eyer's Grove.

No. 12.—A Brick Dwelling House and lot of ground in Eyer's Grove, occupied by Jacob Welliver.

No. 13.—A Frame Store House and lot of ground in Eyer's Grove, occupied late by Wm. Kramer.

No. 15.—A Frame Dwelling House and lot of ground in Eyer's Grove, late occupied by John Dallmon, deceased.

No. 16.—A Frame Dwelling House and lot of ground in Eyer's Grove, occupied by James Kinney.

No. 17.—A Frame Dwelling House and lot of ground in Eyer's Grove, occupied by Ethin Taylor.

No. 18.—Situate in Madison and Mount Pleasant townships, bounded by lands of A. P. Keefer, Reuben Wilson and others, containing about TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, and known as "the Water Right Lot."

No. 19.—A SAW MILL with a good water power, viz: the use of the overflow from the grist mill, adjoining the town of Eyer's Grove, together with about one-fourth of an acre of land, situate between the grist mill tail race and the old road.

No. 20.—The undivided one-half of the following described

TRACT OF LAND,

whereon are erected a large three story grist mill, dwelling house and buildings with the appurtenances, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post at the intersection of Centre and Main Streets of the town of Eyer's Grove, and running thence along the line of Centre Street, south seventy eight and one quarter degrees, east ninety eight and one tenth perches, east ninety eight and one tenth perches, thence south twenty seven and one half degrees, west one hundred and nine feet to a post thence north seventy feet to the line of Main Street, thence along the line of Main Street north eleven and three-quarter degrees, east one hundred and five feet to the place of beginning, containing

EIGHTY THOUSAND, EIGHT HUN

Philadelphia Directory.

GLE HOTEL.
227 North Third Street,
R. D. CUMMINGS, Proprietor.

IN STROUP & CO.,
uccessors to Stroup & Brother,
OLESALE DEALERS IN FISH.
th Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
TORNEY AT LAW,
OUTH SIXTH STREET.
HILADELPHIA

1793.
BROTHER,
and Dealers in
RIMSTONE
ird St.

FF, AND

and Race, west side.

Gen'l Partners.
Special Partner.

RT,
H.

O. & HERRON,
AW GOODS & FURS,
Market Street,
Above Fifth,)
HILADELPHIA.

NWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH STREET,
Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of
FANCY FURS
FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my old and favorably known FUR EMPORIUM, and having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, and had them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Columbia and adjacent counties, to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for ladies and children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other respectable House in the city. All Furs warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales.
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 4, 1870-3m.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Fifth Street. [dec16'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.20'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

SLATE ROOFING,
EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,
JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar.19,69-1y

250,000 PRIME BRICK
FOR SALE AT ESPY.
For particulars, address
R. J. MILLARD, Espy.
OR T. B. MILLER, Lime Ridge.
oct28'70-tf.

E. M. KNORR, Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep'70-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [spr8'70-t.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the nearest terms.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec, 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW!

The undersigned would hereby give notice that he has just completed A FIRST CLASS HEARSE, and that he has the facilities for carrying on the business of UNDERTAKING in all its branches
IN CITY STYLE.
He has engaged experienced persons who will take charge of the bodies of the deceased as soon as they "shuffle of this mortal coil," and attend to washing them, shaving, dressing, &c. Shrouds furnished also to order. At much expense he has also procured an
IRON ICE BOX,
in which bodies can be preserved in a cleanly and dry condition. Carriages furnished for funeral occasions. In short, he is prepared to take charge of a corpse immediately after death, and save friends and relatives all further trouble in regard to it.
He also carries on the business of
CABINET MAKING
Upholstering in all its branches, repairing furniture, reseating cane bottomed chairs, &c., &c Place of business on Iron Street, below Main.
ROBERT ROAN,
Bloomsburg, July 22, 1870-tf.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,

THE GREAT
BALTIMORE PIANO
MANUFACTORY.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.
These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unparalleled pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their
TONE
combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their
TOUCH
is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos
IN WORKMANSHIP
they are unequalled, using none but the very best *seasoned material*, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.
All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble*.
We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS*; PATENTED AUG. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.
EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS,
We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
oct28'70-6m. Baltimore, Md.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,
STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND
THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.
Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves
All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.
P. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19,'69-tf.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG
and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.
Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's. 811 Market Street, For full particulars, apply to
JACOB SCHUYLER, Proprietor,
Aug. 20,'56 tf. R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n48

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n13

Patent Medicines.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz,: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs, Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequeatly occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ocsues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Asoites: when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous deposittions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:
DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As your advertisement stated it was composed of buchu, cubebs, [illegible] it occurred to me and my physician that a judicious [illegible] nent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's Take no other, PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

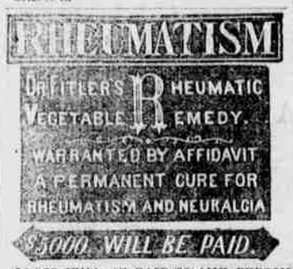
NONE ARE GENUINE
UNLESS DONE UP IN
STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,
with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.
jl1'70-1y

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.
$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.
PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
oct28'70-tf.

RHEUMATISM

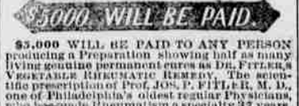


$5,000 WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON producing a Preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. The scientific prescription of Prof. JOS. P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has devoted Rheumatism a specialty 37 years, is permanently curing with this Remedy 95 in every 100 patients Treated; so warranted under oath, from Registered cases, a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant Medicine, free from injurious drugs (sworn vouchers from Renowned Prominent Physicians indorsing Dr. Fitler as among the best). No patient suffering from rheumatism can risk a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to Cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded. Price $1.50 per bottle; 6 bottles, $7.50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis. Address DR. FITLER, Office No. 29 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 704 BROADWAY, N. Y. Sold or obtained by druggists.
sep14'70-1y.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

I do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed. In short, will cure all diseases of whatever nature, body or estate, and make them live forever, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a delightful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have not seen such of that kind of humbuggery. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *will positively cure* the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, I only assert that which thousands can testify to. I will pay $500 Reward for a case that I cannot cure. A pamphlet giving symptoms and other information sent free to any address. This remedy is
SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of sixty cents, or four packages for two dollars. Beware of *counterfeits* and *worthless imitations*. See that my private Stamp, which is a *positive guarantee of Genuineness*, is upon the outside wrapper. Remember that this private stamp, issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping my medicines, has my portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing themselves as Dr. Sage; I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the *Genuine* Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell this medicine.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.
oct28'70-tf. 183 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEVEN REASONS WHY



IS THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD
FOR HORSES.
FIRST.—It is composed of the most POWERFUL and PENETRATING liquids known in Chemistry.
SECOND.—Combined with the above is a MEDICINAL OIL, made expressly for this Liniment, and mixed by an entirely new process.
THIRD.—The use of the *peculiar* and *penetrating* ingredients is to drive or force in this beautiful MEDICINAL OIL, which lubricates the joints and muscles, and immediately throttles the disease, and compels it to loosen its deathly, sickening and poisonous fangs.
FOURTH.—This MEDICINAL OIL is used for the same reason that a good mechanic always uses oil—to make his machinery work with ease and precision. So in the same way the muscles and joints of our animals should be lubricated if we wish to have them travel with rapidity and ease.
FIFTH.—It is very soothing in its action, will not burn or blister the animal like most of the "red hot" liniments of the day.
SIXTH.—Not one drop of tincture of cayenne or red pepper can be found in its composition; for we hold that no liniment can be effective which burns and blisters the animal until the muscles are hard and dried almost to a crisp.
SEVENTH.—Every bottle is WARRANTED to give good satisfaction, or your money will be refunded. This shows conclusively that the proprietors have full confidence in this preparation, and proves for the seventh time that G. E. S. S. is the best Liniment in the world for horses.
Don't allow your Merchant to palm off Tincture of Red Pepper and Hartshorn, or other trash on you, but ask for G. E. S. S. for Horses, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.
D. G. CAREY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
sep28'70-1y 172 Washington Street, New York.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1235 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1235 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
je24'70-1y.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jl13'70-tf

Clothing, &c.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
SUMMER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, ROCC, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

Bakery and Confectionery.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!
BERWICK, PENN'A.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,
FISH AND OYSTERS,
And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.
Berwick, June 17, 1870-tf JOHN G. JACOBY.

CONFECTIONERY.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,
in the building lately occupied by Fox & Webb where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of
DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,
suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds, fresh every day.
CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHRISTMAS TOYS.
A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.
Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

Books.

SATAN IN SOCIETY
A NEW BOOK of the greatest interest and importance. Written from a high moral and physiological standpoint, by an eminent physician and medical professor. It shows how Satan is working out his subtle and dangerous designs through our most sacred domestic and social relations. Pure-minded, but outspoken and aggressive, the author handles the delicate subjects treated of *without gloves*, but in such a manner as not to minister to a prurient curiosity. *The Physical Regeneration of the Race*, is a subject justly enlisting the interest and sympathy of all true philanthropists, and this book, it is believed, will contribute to that end just in proportion as it has a reader. A circular sent free, containing a full description and synopsis of the work with liberal extracts.
C. F. VENT, Publisher,
sep14'70-tf 9 College Place, N. Y.

AGENTS Wanted for **BELDEN, The White Chief,**
Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.
The wild adventures and thrilling experiences of George P. Belden, who, fired with a thirst for a knowledge of the red men, their *sports, traditions, wars, great buffalo hunts, &c.*, left a home of luxury, sought and joined the Indians, became a famous *warrior, leader*, and finally *chief* of 100 lodges. This new work, replete with stirring recitals of real Indian life, *daring deeds, hairbreadth escapes, amusing scenes, &c.*, is handsomely illustrated with spirited engravings, one of author in hunter's dress, will be eagerly sought for and read with avidity. Be wide awake and send early for illustrated sample page, circular, terms and choice of field. A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher,
sep16'70-tf. 409 Chestnut St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED FOR **C. F. VENT**
9 Barclay St., N. Y., or 28 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.
If they want the most popular and best selling subscription books published, and *the most liberal terms*. Send for circulars. They will cost you nothing, and may be of great benefit to you.
feb11'70-1y.

Washing Machines.

DOTY'S WASHING-MACHINE,
LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER
Improved with Rowell's Patent Double Cog-wheels, and the Patent stop, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.
The Editor of this paper, who purchased a Washer and Wringer, thus testifies as to their value:
"We have had in use in our family for some time past, one of Doty's Clothes Washers and Wringers, and are prepared to bear testimony as to its merits. It is emphatically a labor-saving machine and does its work in the most thorough manner. For families who have large washes these machines would be invaluable."—COLUMBIAN, Jan. 14, 1870.
PRICES—A FAIR OFFER.
If the Merchants in your place will not furnish, or send for the Machines, send us the retail price, Washer $14, Extra Wringer $9, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.
No husband, father or brother should permit the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer, and a Universal Wringer.
Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.
R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Agent,
oct6'70-tf. 62 Cortland Street, New York.

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whol and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

Dry Goods & Groceries.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS
DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
SALT,
SALT
SALT
SALT,
SALT,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
&c., &c. &c.,
AT
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

BUY THE BEST.

THE RED LION BRAND,
BLACK ALPACA
is superior to all others in color, quality and price; to be found only at
M. P. LUTZ'S
Dealer in Dry Goods and Notions, in Brower's new building next to the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. [may13'70-tf.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the owest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,
In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER & SON,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. C. MARR
have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached &
Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton &
All wool flannels,
&c., &c.,
A good stock of
ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns.
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.
He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.
Nov. 3,'69-tf C. C. MARR.

Insurance Agencies

GLOBE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.
J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA
GENERAL AGENT,
For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.
Aug. 20,'69-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$170,00
Ætna	1,000,00
Fulton	300,00
North America	300,00
City	600,00
International	1,000,00
Niagara	1,000,00
Putnam	500,00
Merchants	300,00
Springfield	500,00
Farmers' Danville	300,00
Albany City	400,00
Lancaster City	200,00
York Horse, Death & Theft	600,00
Home, New Haven	1,000,00
Danville, Horse Theft	

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
mar8,69-1y.* BLOOMSBURG, PA

Hardware & Cutlery.

JACOB K.